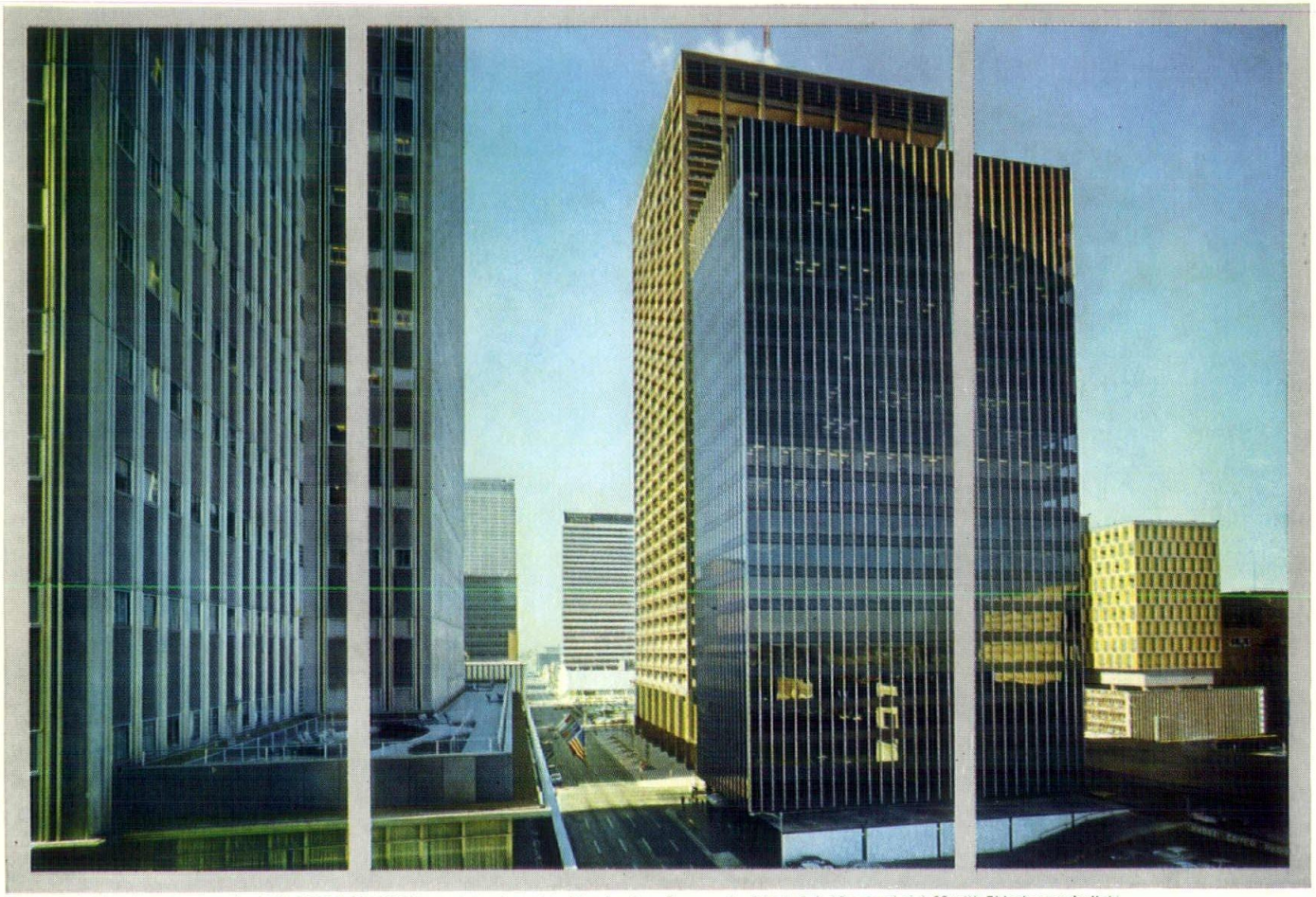
EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT CONVENTION SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1965 VOL. 25 NO. 5

You're looking at Houston through a new glass from PPG that shuts out 70% of the sun's heat and has a "U" value of .35



Photograph taken through a sample of SOLARBAN TWINDOW simulating typical building location. Camera: 4 x 5 Linhof, 1/10 second at f/22 with Ektachrome daylight.

COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE DATA		U Value	Maximum Heat Gain (BTU hr. sq. ft.)	Visible Light Transmittance %
PLATE GLASS				
Regular Plate Glass	¼"	1.1	200	88
Solargray*	¼"	1.1	150	42
Solarbronze*	¼"	1.1	150	51
Solex*	¼"	1.1	150	73
LHR Clear	¼"	1.1	140	47
LHR Solargray	¼"	1.1	110	24
LHR Solarbronze	¼"	1.1	110	27
LHR Solex	¼"	1.1	110	35
SHEET GLASS				
Clear Sheet Glass	3/32"	1.1	205	90
Graylite II 31	⅛"	1.1	170	31
Graylite 61	3/16"	1.1	195	61
Graylite 56	7/32"	1.1	190	56
Graylite 14	7/32"	1.1	150	14
Graylite 52	¼"	1.1	185	52
HIGH PERFORMANCE (Insulating, Heat and Glare Reducing)				
Clear Twindow*		.60	170	78
Solarban Twindow		.35	65	20
LHR Solargray Twindow		.60	90	22
LHR Solarbronze Twindow		.60	90	25
LHR Solex Twindow		.60	90	32
Solargray Twindow		.60	115	36
Solarbronze Twindow		.60	115	45
Solex Twindow		.60	115	65

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Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Here's your answer

TWO NEW SELF-CONTAINED UNITS now available from AAF/Herman Nelson, let you add air conditioning to any room in your school without the expense of a complete air conditioning program. You can now pinpoint the exact areas that *need* air conditioning (example: library, or a room with strong exposure to afternoon sun) and do it economically.

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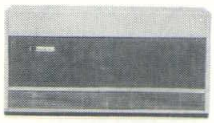

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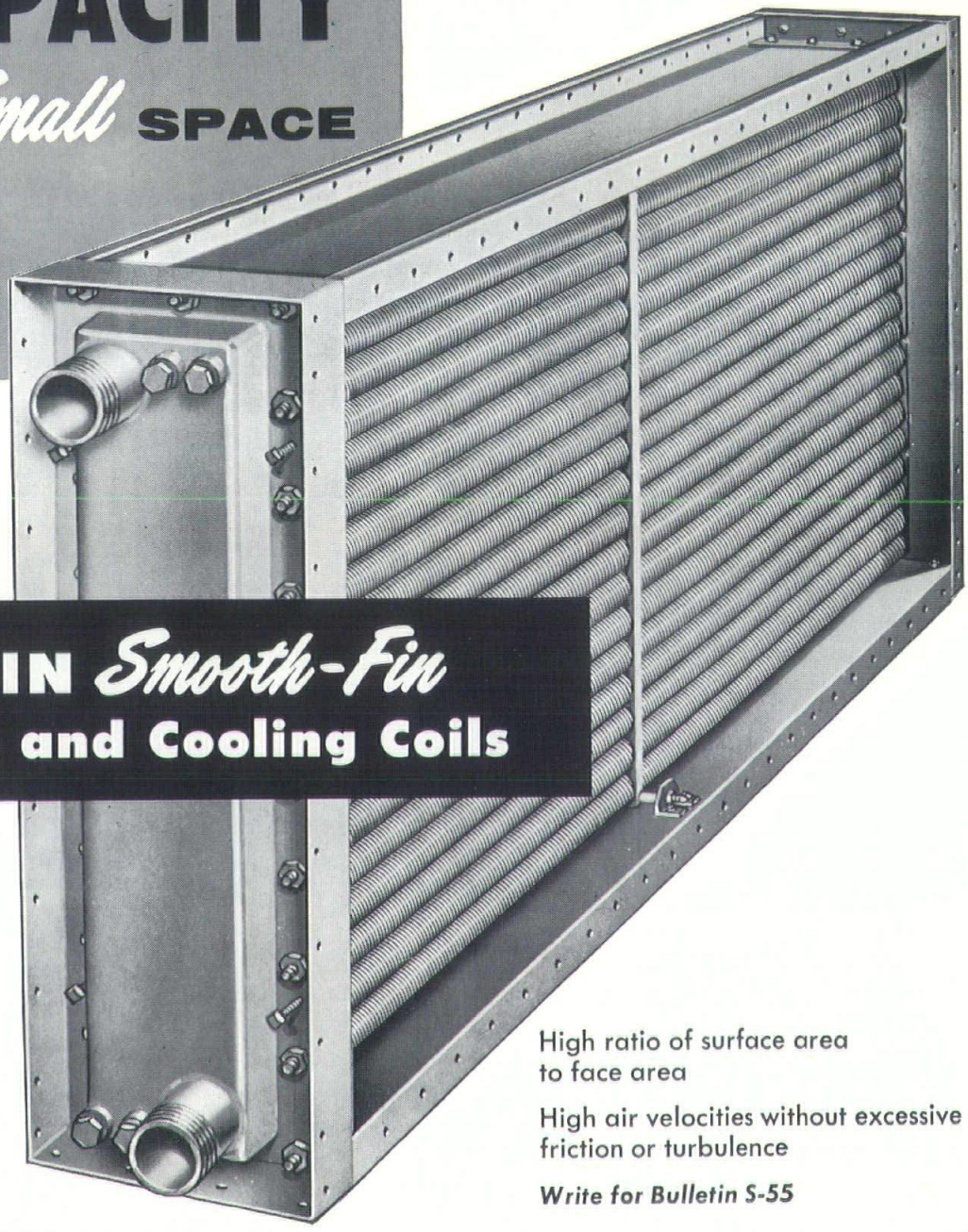

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Official Publication of the New York State Association of Architects/State Organization of the American Institute of Architects.

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1965 VOL. 25 NO. 5

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Address subscription request and other communications to the Managing Editor, Joseph F. Addonizio, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017; and all inquiries concerning advertising to Martin Q. Moll Publications, Inc., 35 Scio Street, Rochester, New York 14604. All editorial matter should be sent to the Editor, Samuel M. Kurtz, 230 Park Avenue, New York 10017.

Second Class Postage Paid at Rochester, New York. Annual Subscription: $5.00; per issue $1.25. Membership Directory Issue $3.00. Published six times a year.

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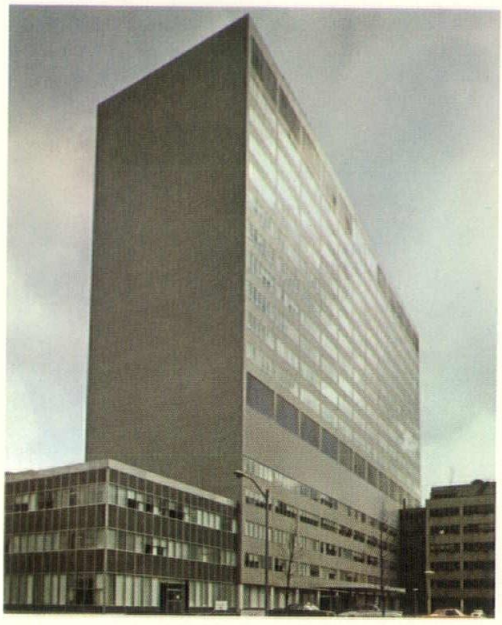

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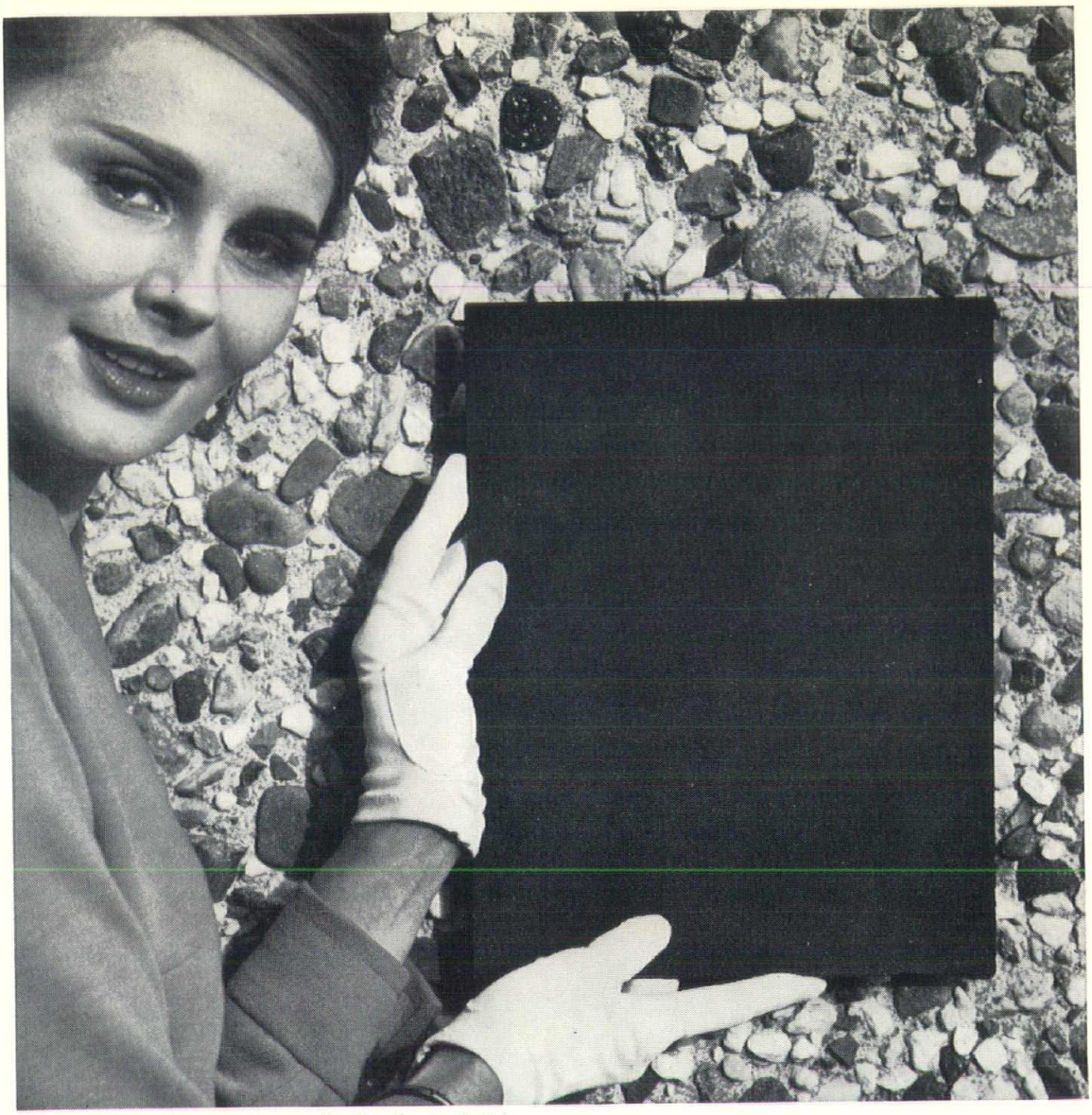

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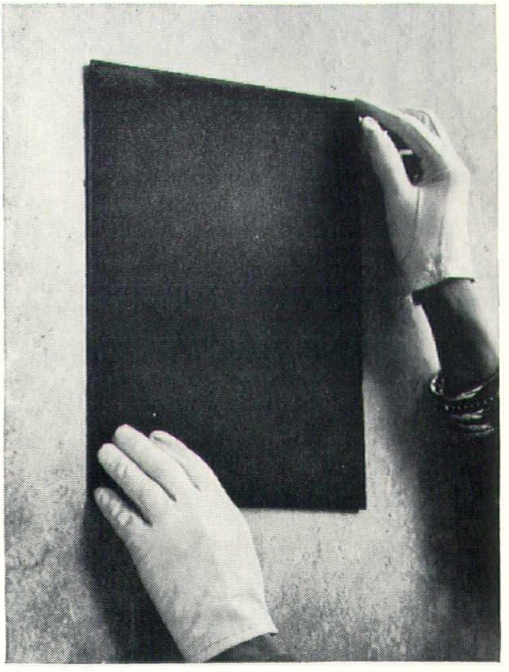

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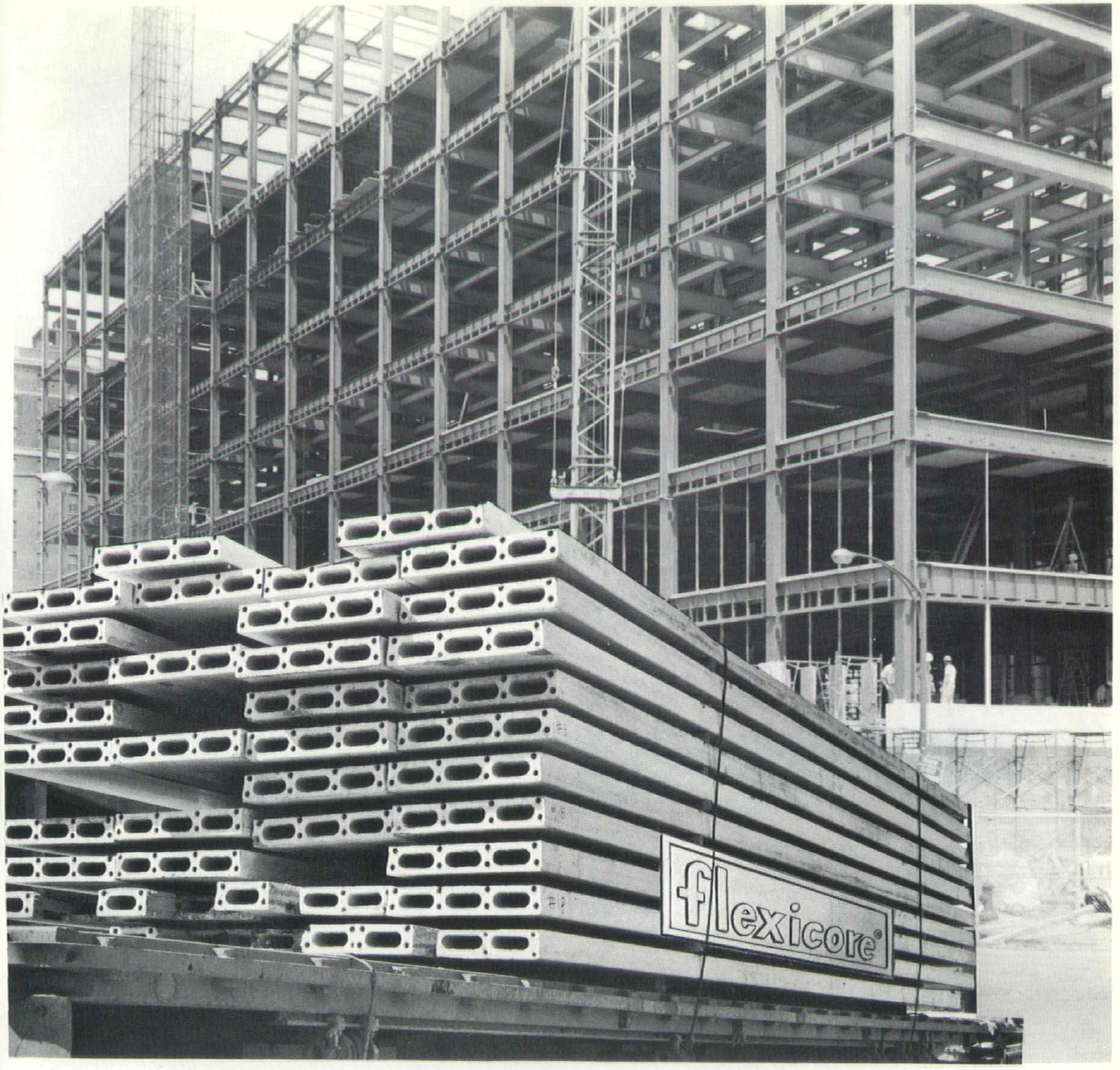

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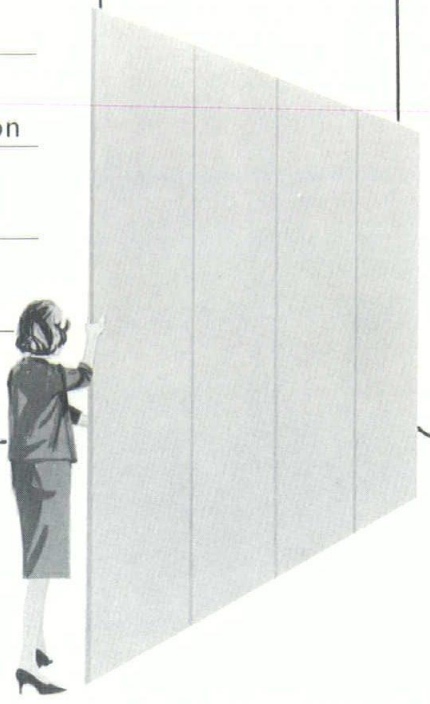

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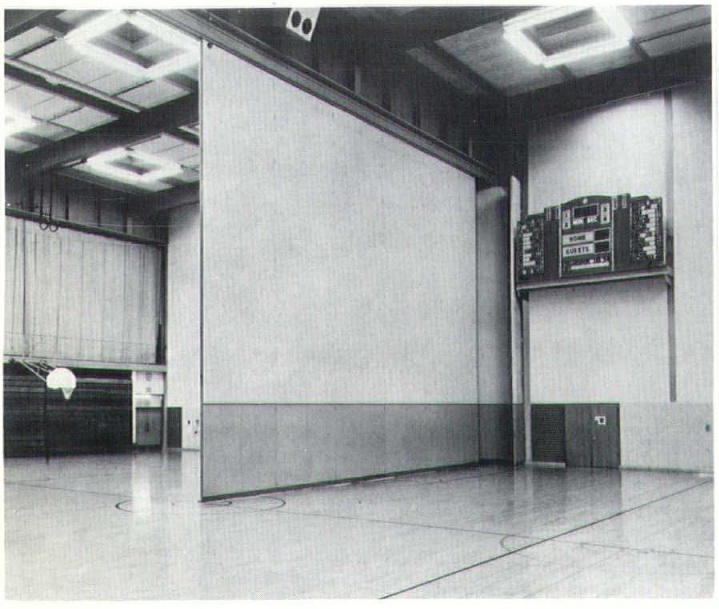

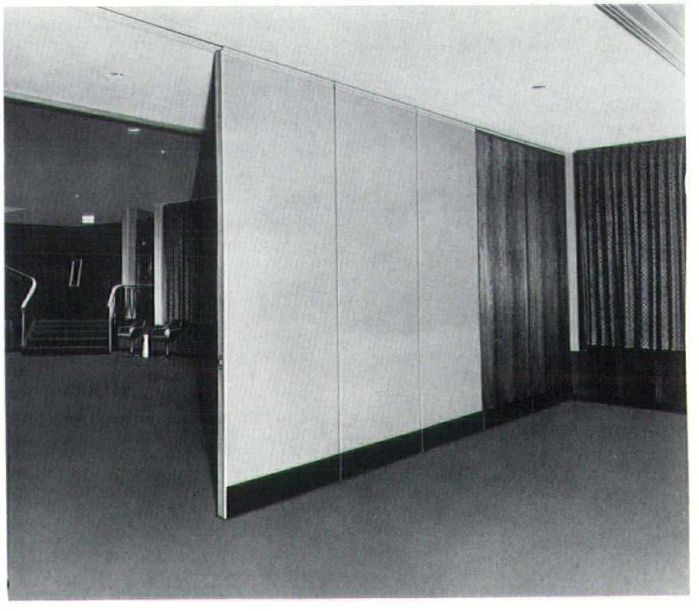

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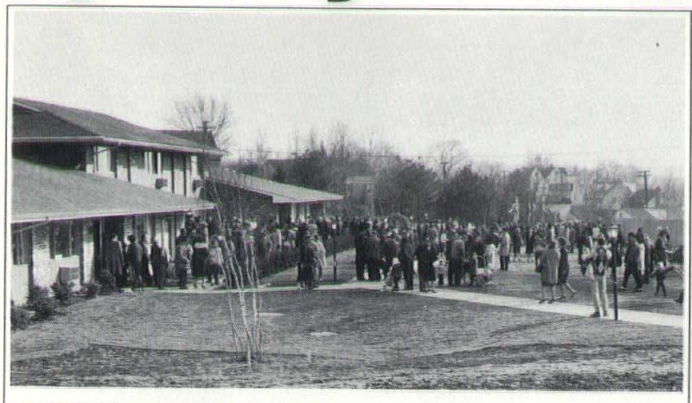
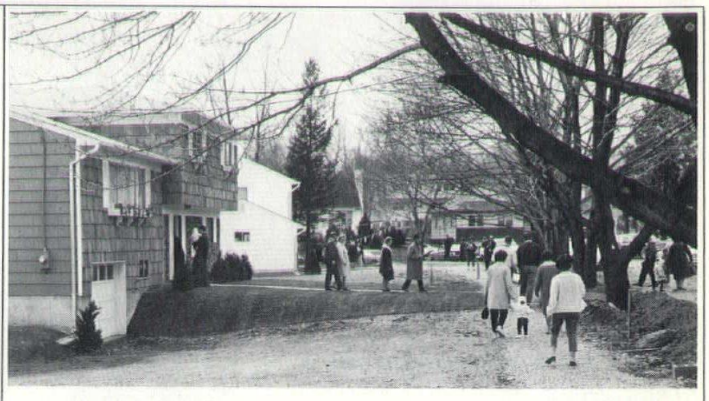
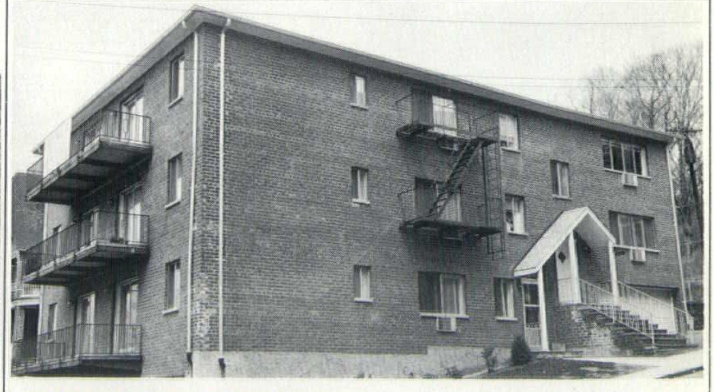


WESTCHESTER HILLS — 134 apartments, 81 town houses . . . all *sold out* in less than a month! More than 4,000 people visited the site on just one weekend.



SKY MEADOWS — 93 homes . . . 54 *sold* within three days after official opening! There were more than 3,000 visitors on one weekend.

HILLCREST PARK — 55 town houses completed, out of a projected 148; 83 already *sold*. Sales so successful the builder has advanced start of 120 apartment units.



SHONNARD TERRACE — Westchester's first Gold Medallion apartment house *rented* so fast the builder has rushed completion of a second, Ravine Way Apts.

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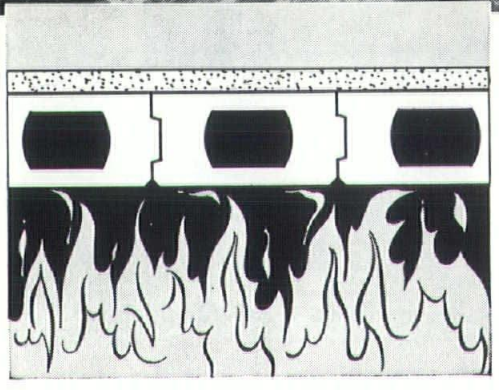

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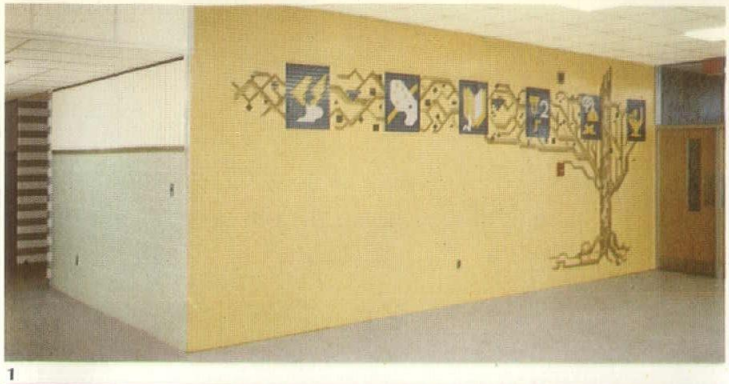

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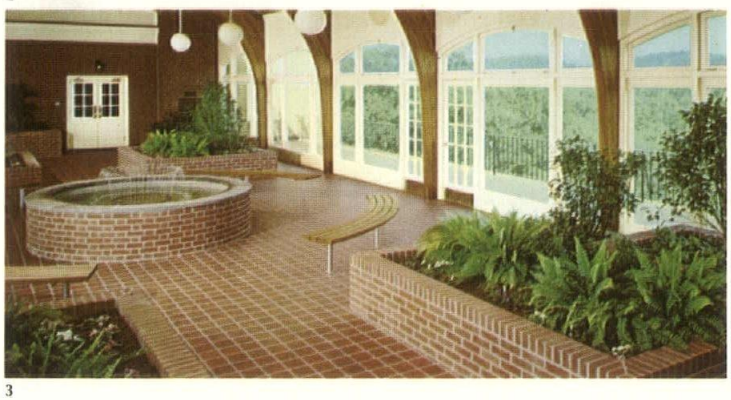

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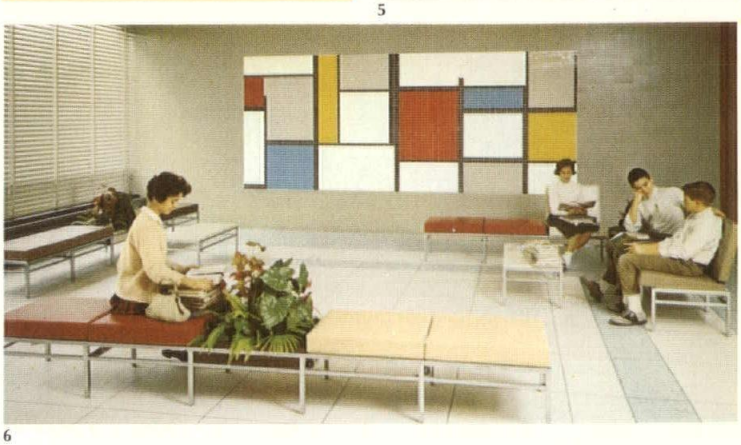

6

Entrance Areas...made distinctive with tile

1. Entrance Area, upper left, Pennfield Jr. High School, Hatfield, Pa. Feature wall: 1⅜" Tile Gems® with mural in assorted glazed colors. Architect: Howell Lewis Shay & Assoc. Tile Contr.: E. Roman & Son. Plate 537.

2. Apartment lobby, left center, of Troy Towers, Bloomfield, N.J. This distinguished mural is 1" x 1" ceramic mosaics. Architect: Gerber & Pancani. Tile Contr.: Bloomfield Tile & Terrazzo Co. Plate 518.

3. Freedoms Foundation, lower left, at Valley Forge, Pa. Floor is subtly shaded Murray Ember Flash quarry tile. Architect: Howell Lewis Shay & Assoc. Tile Contr.: Italian Marble Mosaic Co. Plate 516.

4. Entrance lobby, upper right, of Dulaney High School, Towson, Md., has colorful abstract ceramic mosaic design. Architect: Henry Powell Hopkins & Assoc. Tile Contr.: Atlas Tile & Terrazzo, Inc. Plate 539.

5. Entrance, in E. B. Erwin High School, Birmingham, Ala. Color and design interest is given to walls by using contrasting stripes of tile against a background of scored tile SD-5 in 370 Cr. Mocha. Architect: Davis, Speake & Thrasher. Tile Contr.: Wilson & Daniels Tile Co., Inc. Plate 536.

6. Lobby, lower right, James M. Bennett Jr. High School, Salisbury, Md. Mondrian-type mural is 1⅜" Tile Gems. Architect: Booth & Somers. Tile Contr.: The Ba-Mor Co. Inc. Plate 512.

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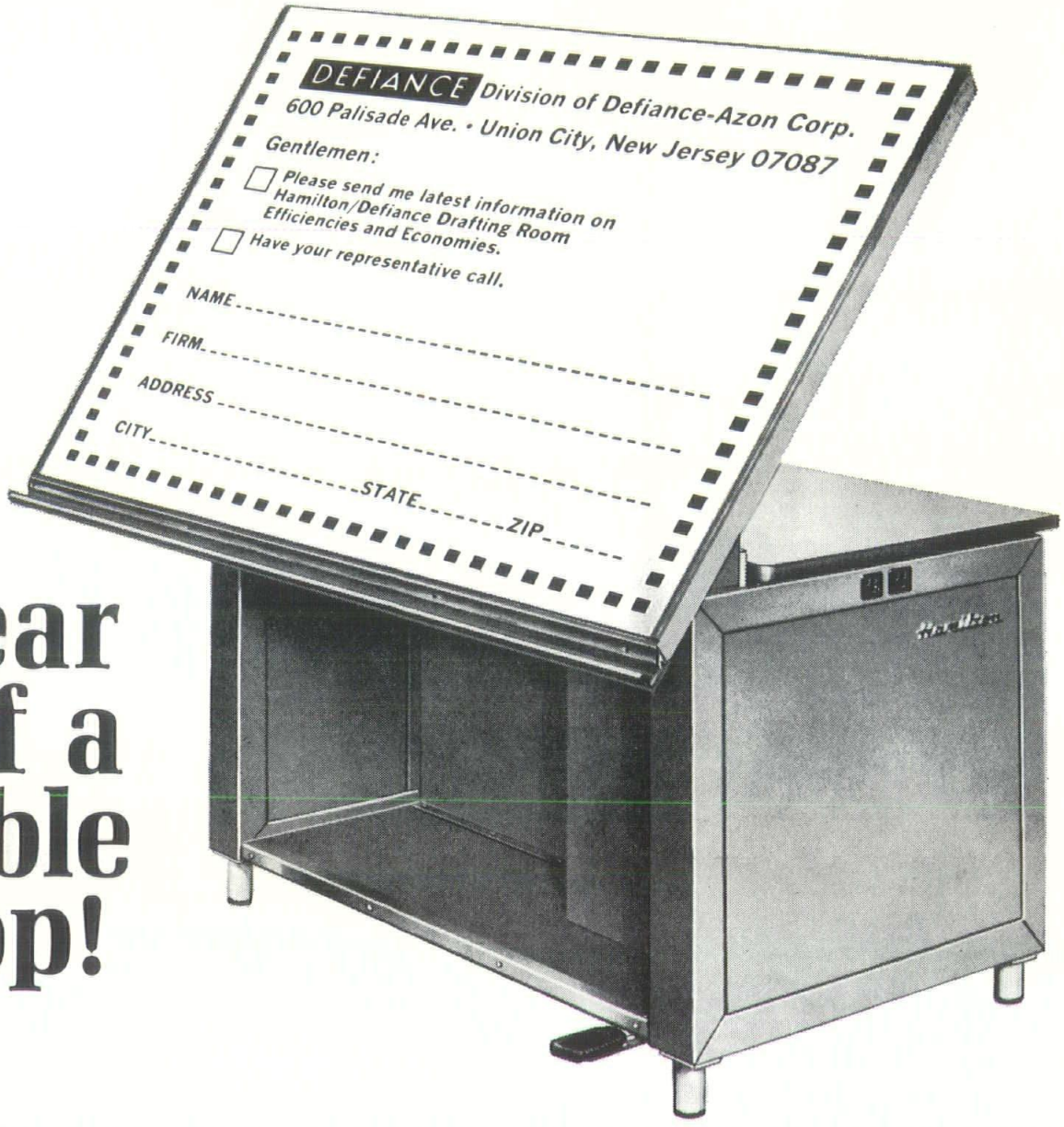

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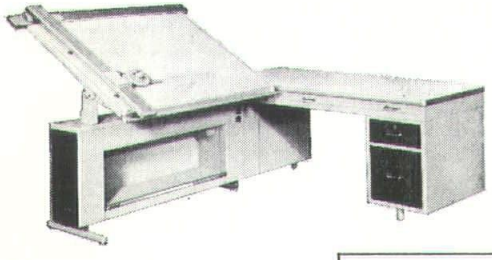

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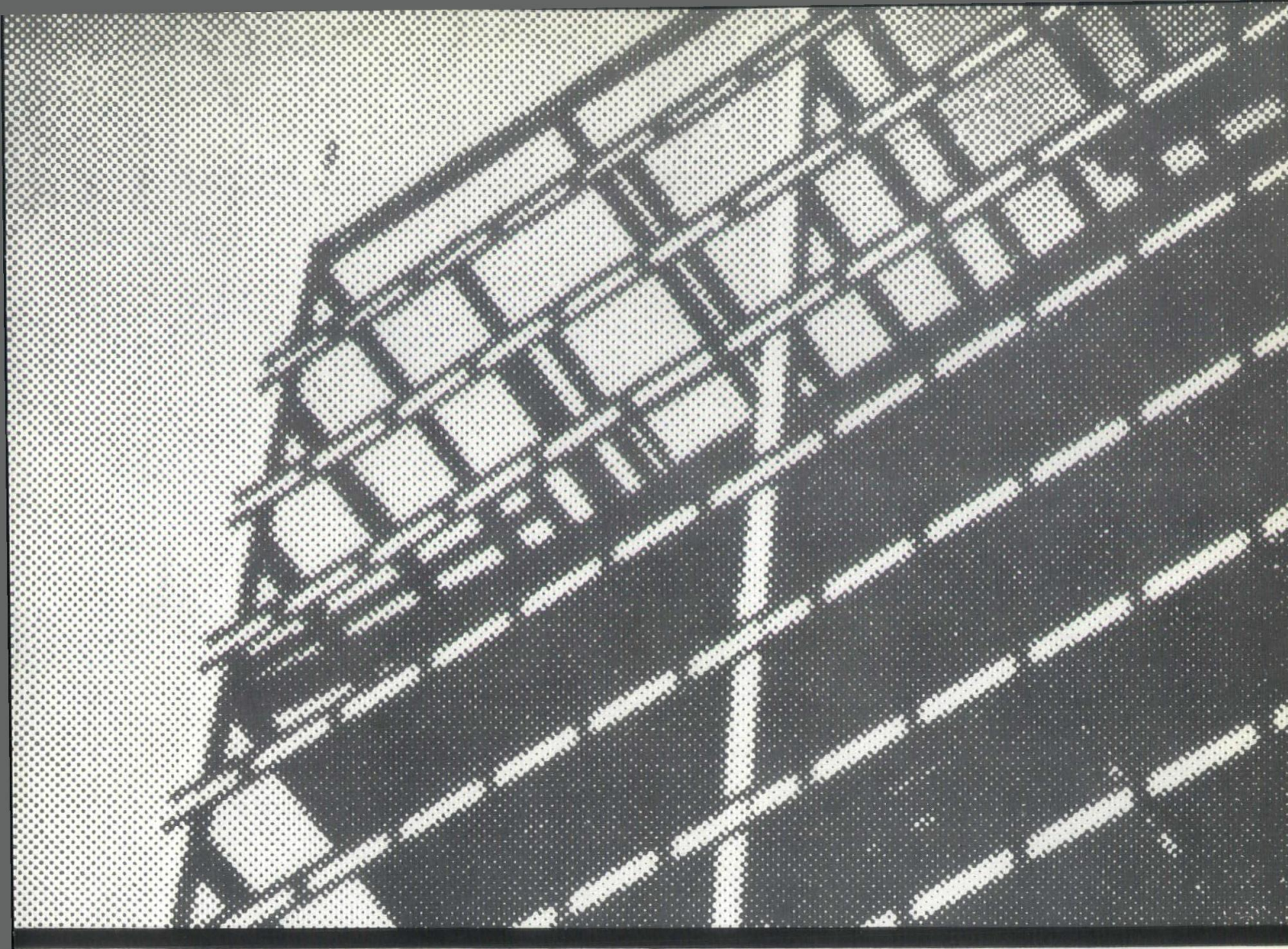

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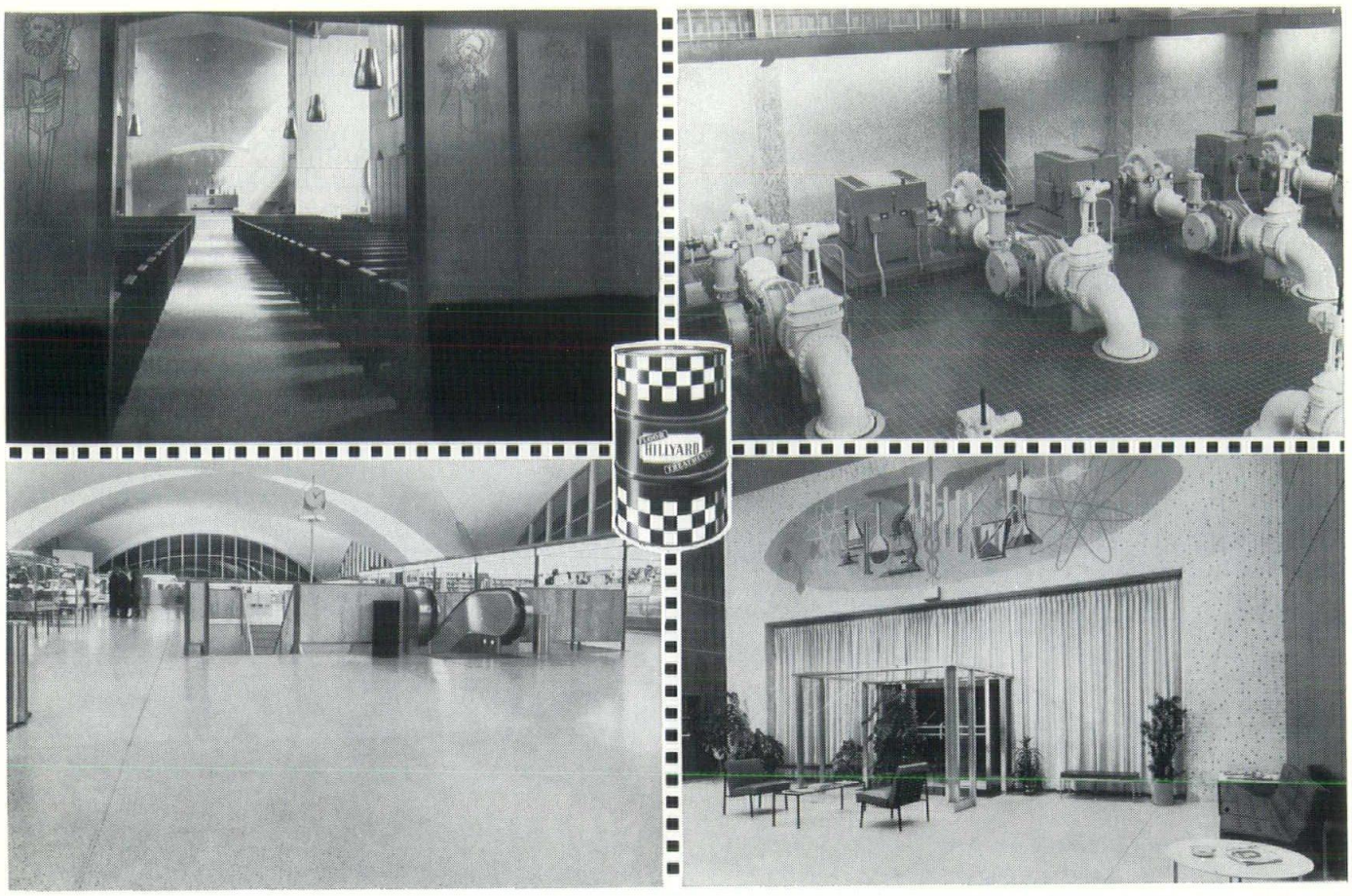

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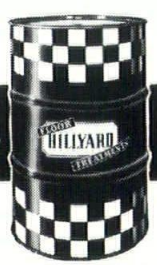

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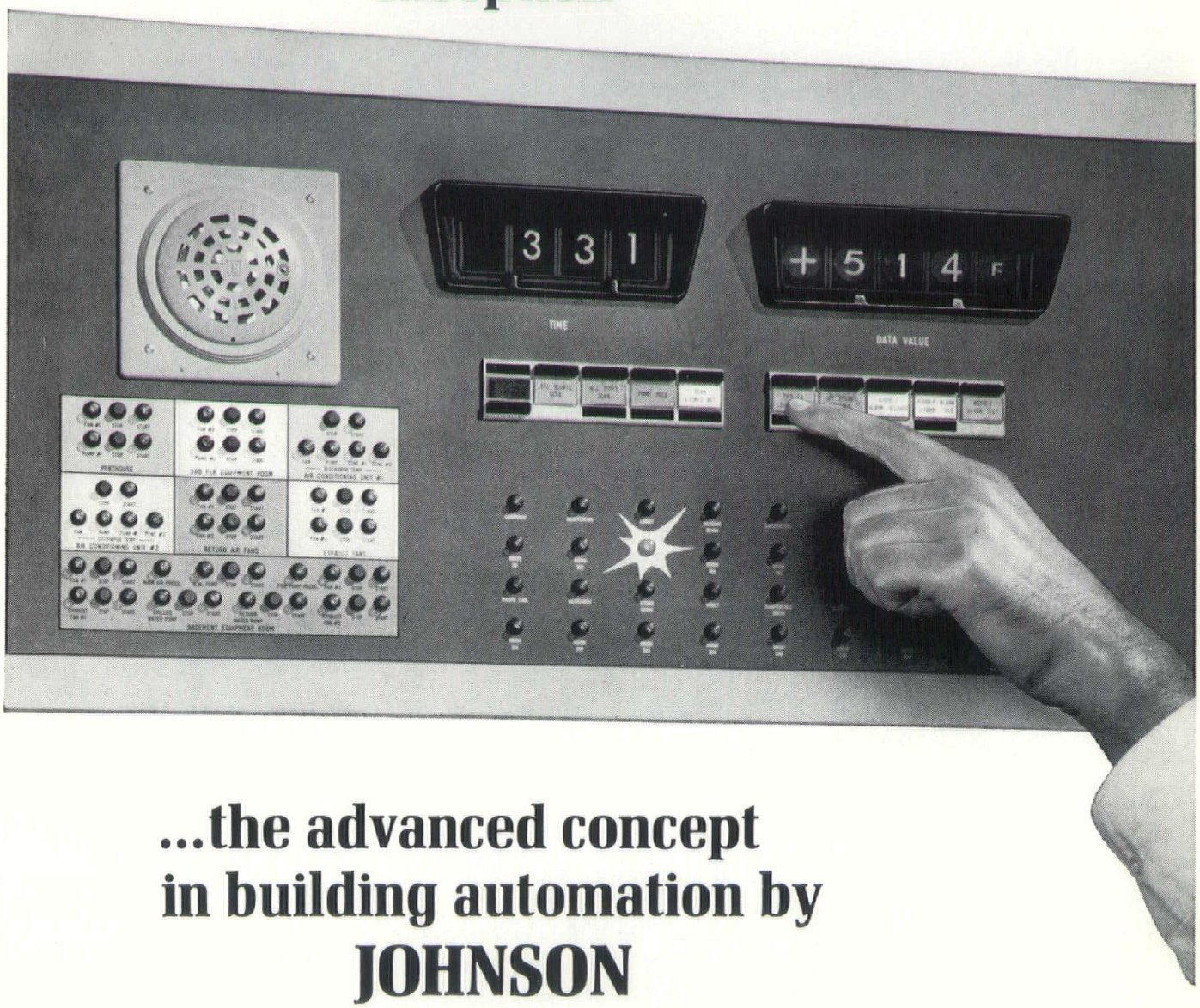

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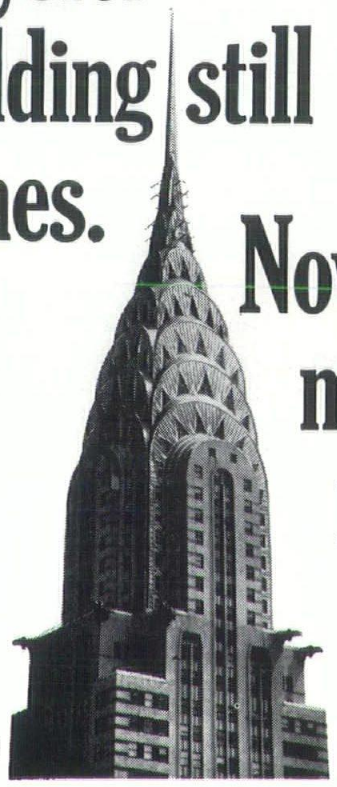

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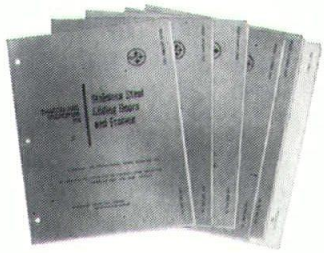

Be sure to visit Inco at Booth No. 9 during the Annual Convention of New York State Association of Architects, Inc., Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., Oct. 10-13, 1965.

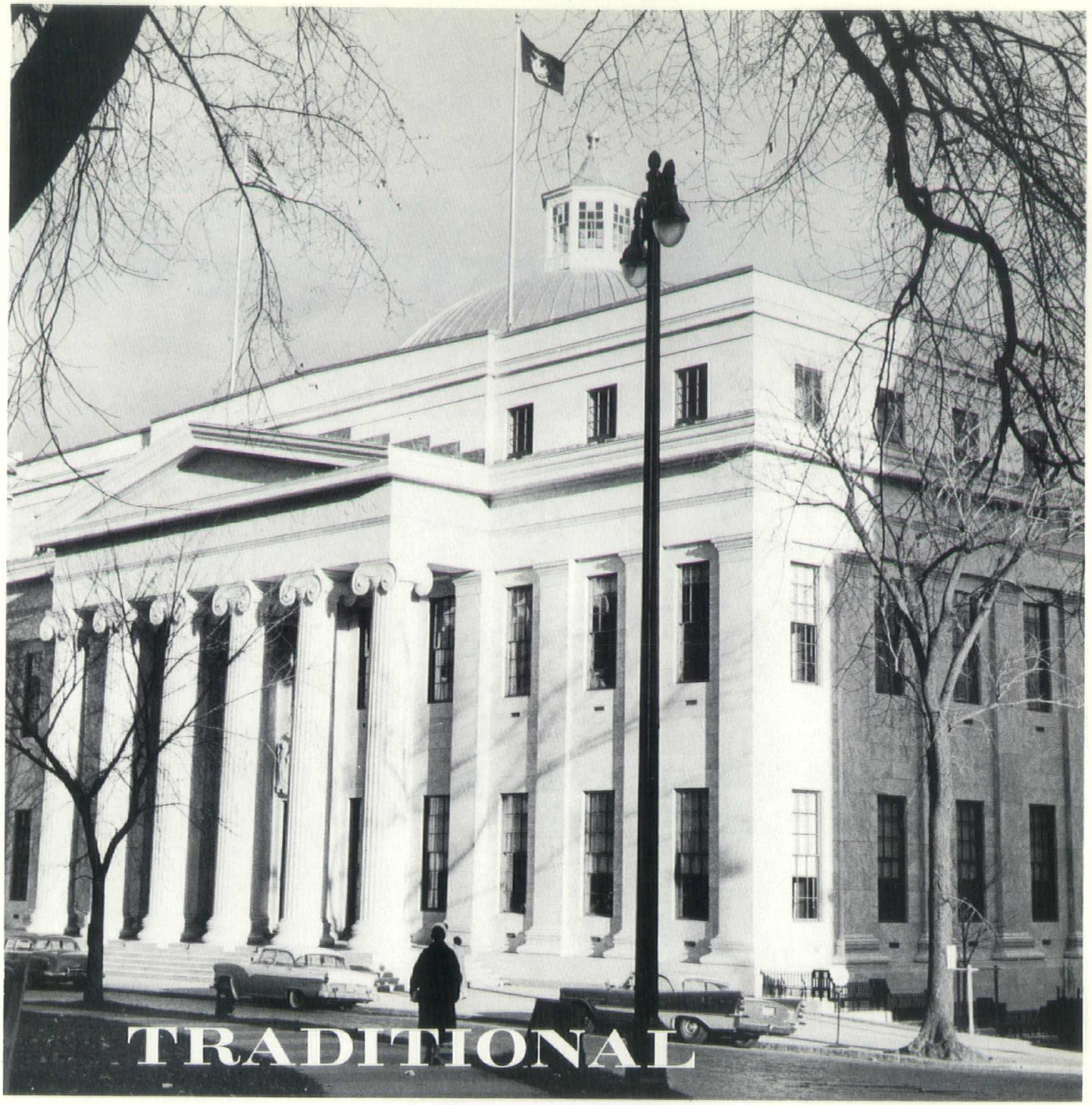

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PHOTO: Albany Court of Appeals, Albany, New York. Remodelled in 1958-59, using more than 29,500 cu. ft. of Highland Danby, Plateau Danby, Imperial Danby and Vermarco Florence Marbles. State of New York Department of Architecture, John W. Johnson, Superintendent. Carl W. Larson, State Architect. Gehron and Seltzer, Architects. James King and Son, General Contractor and Republic Stone Corporation, Cut Stone Contractor and Setter.

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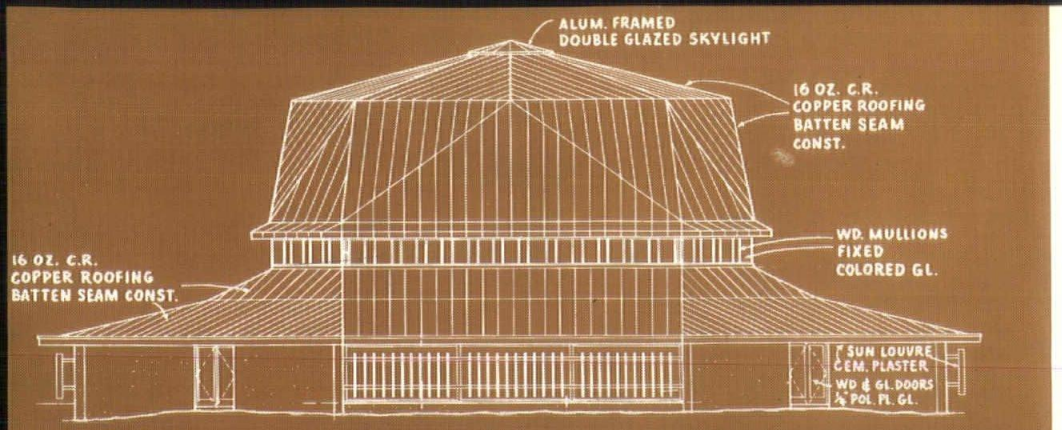

SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATION SONS OF ISRAEL, Lakewood, New Jersey. Note the imaginative use of battens to accentuate the numerous changes of roof planes of this novel octagon-on-octagon roof design. Batten seam dome and roof were constructed of 9 tons of Revere 16 oz. cold rolled copper by J. N. BEARMORE & COMPANY, INC., Sheet Metal Contractor, Asbury Park, New Jersey. Installation was made as recommended in Revere's "Copper and Common Sense." General Contractor: BRITTON CONSTRUCTION CO., Asbury Park, New Jersey. Revere Distributor: FABLE & COMPANY, INC., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Synagogue of The Congregation Sons of Israel, Lakewood, New Jersey, designed by DAVIS, BRODY & ASSOCIATES AND C. J. WISNIEWSKI, Architects, New York

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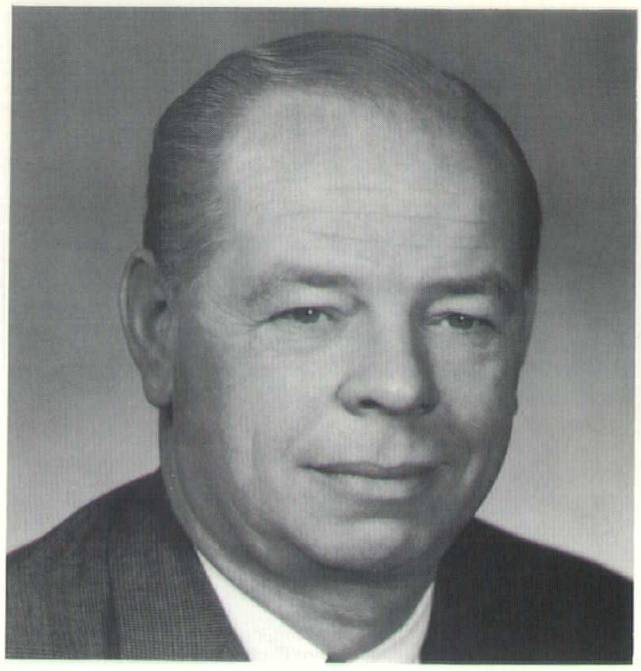


It gives me great pleasure to welcome our members, exhibitors, and guests to our annual convention with the prediction that this will be another "best ever," at least it is our intention to make it so, and everything has been done by the committee to insure a successful, worthwhile meeting. The only thing they can't control is your attendance, so I hope that as many as possible will attend. The only way to be effective in an organization is to become an actual part of it. I hope to see you all at the Concord.

Your administration this past year has, like other ones, had its Viet Nams, perhaps not as bloody or consequential, but still of great import to the profession. To those who have dealt with these problems and conspired in concert to surmount them during the past year, I thank heartily. There are many that I could name to whom the Association is greatly indebted, but somehow their very slight anonymity tends to laud them even more because they were doing the job for all New York State Architects. It is my fervent hope that more members will become involved on a professional level and lend their talents to the organization thru attendance, at the very least, at the convention.

Thank you all for coming. Thank you all for your support during the year, and may next year see increased participation and success for your Association.

Allen Macomber, President
New York State Association of Architects

SELLING ARCHITECTURE— THE CHALLENGE!

Our Convention Theme, "NEW YORK STATE —THE BEAUTIFUL?" relates to the war on ugliness, urban blight, suburban sprawl—all the result of public indifference! In the midst of plenty, the greatest economy in history, there has been conspicuous deficiency in meeting the challenge of selling architecture. During the time when many offices—perhaps all offices—are busy to their reasonable capacity, we are still faced with the failure that not enough buildings are designed by architects. There is insufficient influence by architects in both urban renewal and suburban expansion. WHY?

Our profession is, of course, making intense efforts in public relations and so much has been said about the architect's image. Let us, however, approach the problem from the fundamentals of selling. There are three steps in selling:

(1) Make the customer aware of the need—create desire.
(2) In this case, the selection of the architect.
(3) Adequate closing.

In the case of schools, hospitals, churches, major office buildings, architects start with Step (2), that is, the question of selection. From the number of times we have personally experienced the shock that we were not selected after multiple interviews, we could only conclude that some of our friends were very well prepared, and this reflects generally that successful architects well understand and are well prepared in this phase of selling. These are the jobs traditional to the architect. Architects' services are required by law. The past efforts of our profession, and the general traditions, now result in the fundamental assumption that an architect is required and that it is a matter of selection.

In the development of the great European Cities, such as Paris and Rome, the great historical periods of architecture were, of course, the results of an elite group determining the general taste, who acted as the "patrons of the arts," and were able to impose discipline. With some of the excellent authorities now handling such master programs as entirely new campi, there is again a similarity with this elite group of the past. Effective work can be accomplished!

The third stage in selling—that of Adequate Closing—particularly on major projects, has presented relatively little problem due to the excellent work of the Contract Documents Committees; the Government Relation Committees on State and Institutional levels; and the individual Chapters and Regions' development of adequate Bulletins of Information on Services and Fees. Therefore, individual firms, again, are well prepared as a result of these past efforts and their own experiences.

Our challenge, then, lies in Step (1)—the people who don't even know they need us, and the people, on the other hand, with whom we are not quite sure we wish to be identified or associated. These are jobs where legislation does not require the services of architects, or where existing legislation is inadequately enforced—where our profession too frequently has been indifferent to the opportunity or the needs—but the results are obvious in ugliness! Home Building Industry work is represented by the sprawl, the monotonous repetition, and the sterility!

Small apartment buildings, the small shops and shopping centers—their site planning is done on the book-end approach. The freak hamburger stand; the small industrial structure; the privately owned, but leased post offices.

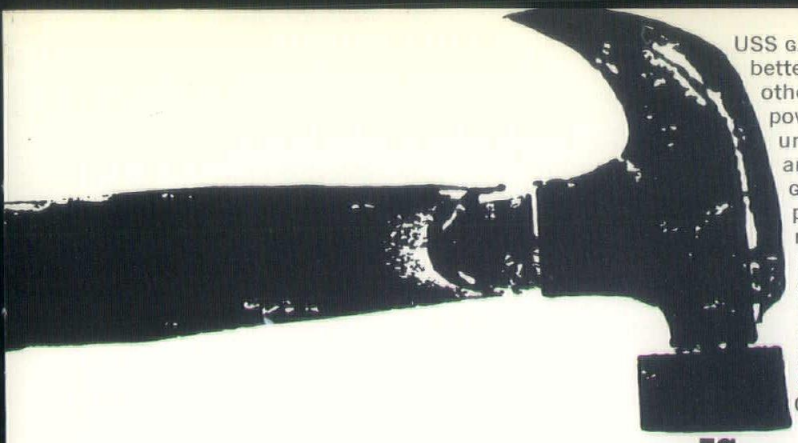
In attempting to establish some sense of order, we are disturbed by reports of a new trend to attempt aesthetic control. Again, these efforts are likely to be accomplished non-professionally and we may be faced with controlled sterility if the aesthetic limitations are as superficial as they very likely may be. We have seen approval of gas stations because they had a cupola which made them colonial, or a shopping center, which had an 18″ shutter at either end of 30 feet of plate glass with broken pediment over entrance door, or a false roof that extended 12 feet back in a 100′ building—not quite enough to hide the pipes and mechanical monitors on the roof. Not having a society that imposes taste, we are, therefore, faced with a challenge of education!

In this Step (1)—the creation of the basic demand—our profession is almost totally inexperienced and faces monumental public indifference. Industry, of course, handles Step (1)—the creation of the need or demand—by advertising. Advertising is, of course, not available nor recommended as our answer, but we all feel that advertising is a mixed blessing. We, therefore, talk of public relations, but this is a nebulous term. What we need is demonstration and education!

How do we, as architects, create a demand for beauty and order in our environment? How do we get others to help us sell architecture?

This is the subject of Monday's Seminar and our Chapter's efforts are set down in the following "Chapter Report."

John N. Highland, Jr., President
Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, A.I.A.



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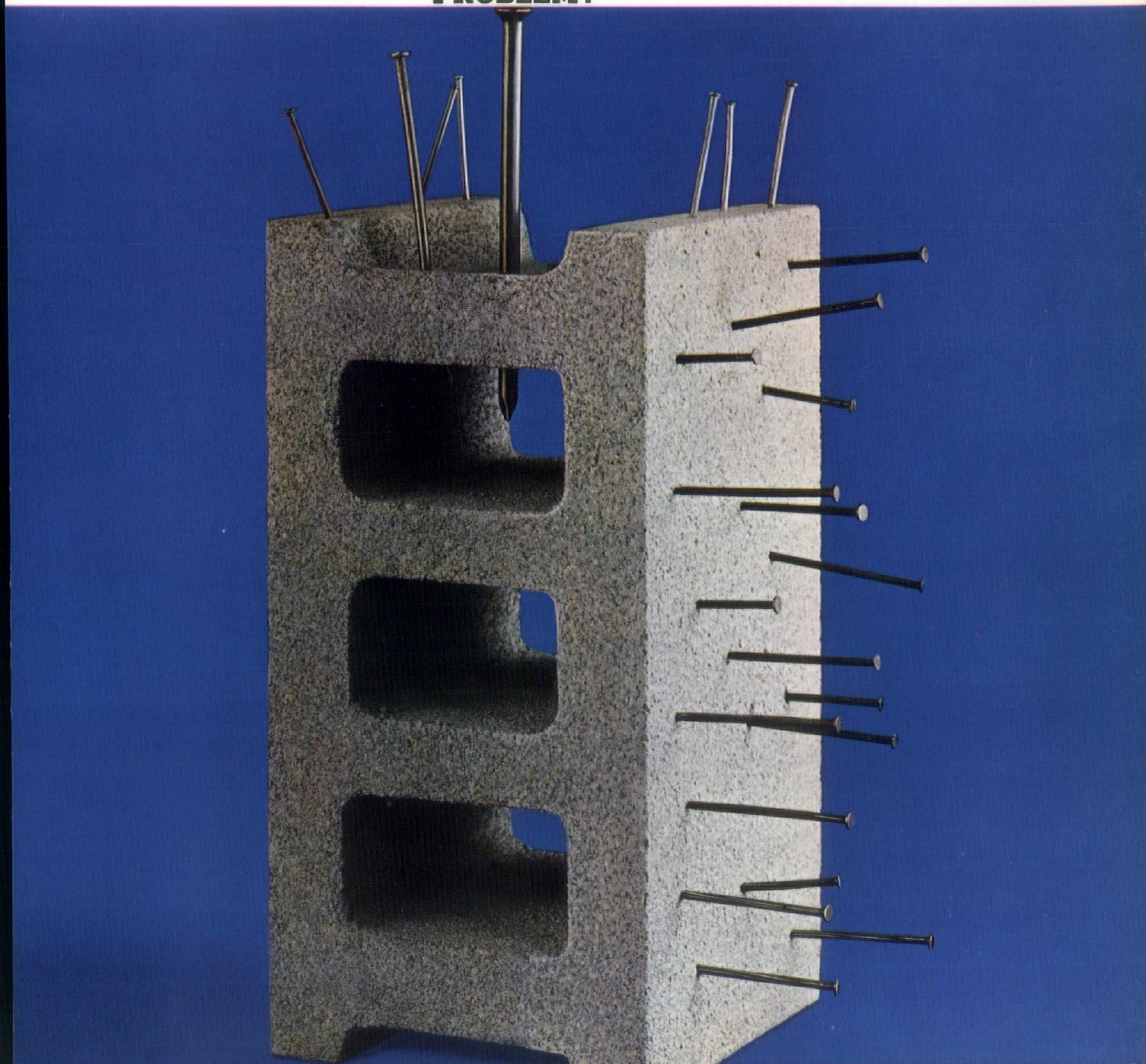


Seymour A. Goldstone, Convention Chairman

I am deeply honored to be able to again welcome you to our Convention. I find it a rare privilege to be given the opportunity to try to improve on those things which we were able to do at our last Convention. The wholehearted assistance of everyone, the Host Chapter Committee, the Standing Convention Committee, the deep interest of all of our Officers, our Executive Director, you—the members, the Educational Exhibitors and everyone else concerned with our program has made this effort almost too simple for credits to any one particular individual. This has been, in the true sense of the words, a team effort. I can do no more than express my deep thanks to each of you.

It is indeed unfortunate that this message must be written so far in advance of our Convention, but there is still much that can be said. The new scheme of Convention operation and planning,—a Standing Convention Committee working in concert with a Host Chapter Committee,—as developed under the guidance and direction of President Allen Macomber, has proven to be infinitely more efficient than the former pattern of a Host Chapter assuming the total responsibility of development and operation of the meeting. Generally speaking, the Standing Committee has assumed the obligation of overall planning and the business end of the Convention, while the Host Chapter Committee is handling the Architectural Exhibits, Seminar planning, Public Relations and Social aspects. Continuation of this format will, because of the continued service of experienced people on the Convention Committee, result in far smoother and better Conventions in the future.

The cooperation of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, in jumping into the Host Chapter responsibilities with both feet is evident in all areas of our program. Their contributions to this Convention have been of high quality.

I must say that I have one regret—our Convention just isn't long enough. With all the facilities offered to us at the Concord Hotel, we just don't have enough time to take advantage of all the opportunities offered us. Perhaps the best answer is to extend the Convention for another day,—with some free time thrown in. Another answer is to continue our three day pattern and reduce the number of Seminars. Whatever the answer, I'm sure that the incoming Convention Chairman would be grateful for your guidance.

Again, I want to extend my warmest greetings to those of you that have been able to attend the meeting, and at the same time again thank all of those who have been of such great help in getting our program underway.

NEW YORK STATE
ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
CONVENTION PROGRAM 1965
THEME:
NEW YORK STATE—THE BEAUTIFUL?

Sunday, October 10, 1965

4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Registration
5:00 P.M. Resolutions Committee Meeting
6:30 P.M. Host Chapter Cocktail Party
Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, AIA
Opening of Architectural and Educational Exhibits
7:30 P.M. Dinner—Informal (No speeches)
10:00 P.M. Night Club Entertainment and Dancing

Monday, October 11, 1965

10:00 A.M. to 12 Noon Registration
10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. First Business Session
President Allen Macomber presiding. Vice President Millard F. Whiteside assisting
1:00 P.M. Luncheon
Elwin Stevens, Speaker
State University of New York
2:00 P.M. Golf Tournament
2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Registration
2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. Seminar—Mogens Hertz, Moderator. "How to Get Others to Sell Architecture With Us."
Professor Christopher Scadron, Speaker, State University of Buffalo
Participants:
John N. Highland, Jr.
Robert A. Cox
5:00 P.M. Regional Council Meeting
Donald Q. Faragher, FAIA, Regional Director, Presiding
6:30 P.M. Exhibitors' Cocktail Party
7:30 P.M. Private Dinner Party for Members and Guests "A Night in Paris"
10:00 P.M. Night Club Entertainment and Dancing

Tuesday, October 12, 1965

8:30 A.M. President's Breakfast
Allen Macomber, NYSSA President, Host
10:00 A.M. to 12 Noon Registration
10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Second Business Session
President Allen Macomber presiding. Vice President F. A. Evans, Jr., Assisting
1:00 P.M. Luncheon
AIA Regional Award (New York Region). Donald Q. Faragher, Regional Director, Presiding
2:00 P.M. Golf Tournament
2:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. Registration
2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. Seminar—Roger G. Spross, Moderator. "Hudson River Valley Development" Panel of Experts
6:30 P.M. The Concord's Cocktail Party
7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet
Convention Chairman Seymour Goldstone, Presiding. Scholarship Awards, S. Elmer Chambers. Presentation of new NYSAA Officers by Donald Q. Faragher, FAIA, Regional Director
Guest Speaker, George Kassabaum, AIA Vice President
10:00 P.M. Night Club Entertainment and Dancing

Wednesday, October 13, 1965

10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Final Business Session
President Allen Macomber presiding. Vice President Roger G. Spross assisting
1:00 P.M. to 2:30 P.M. Awards Luncheon—John N. Highland, Jr., President Host Chapter, presiding
Architectural Awards. Educational Exhibits Awards. Convention Awards. Golf Prizes; Door Prizes
3:00 P.M. NYSSA Board of Directors' Meet

HISTORY BUFFALO/WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

In 1886 thirteen strong and stalwart architects met and organized The Buffalo Society of Architects. Meetings were held in various offices and papers on various subjects were presented by the members.

The archives state that in the autumn of 1886 the architects were enthused with their new organization and desired to unite with all other architects of the state to form a large State Society of Architects. To achieve this, a special meeting was called for October 19, 1886 and was held in the office of George J. Metzger, at which a resolution was adopted inviting all architects of the state to Buffalo for the purpose of organizing a State Society of Architects.

The Buffalo Society of Architects then elected their first slate of Officers with Cyrus K. Porter, President.

Following up the resolution and a desire to increase its scope, the Buffalo Society of Architects sent circulars to all architects practicing in the State, advocating the organization of the new State Association. It was stated that this new Association should be large enough to have continuous representation in Albany to guard the profession against unfavorable legislation. The efforts of the statewide organization produced results, as the Committee on "State Association" reported their first Convention of the State Architects held in Rochester on October 29, 1887 at the Powers Hotel.

Of the 31 delegates present, 13 were from Rochester, 8 from Buffalo, 6 from Syracuse, 3 from Elmira and 1 from Fredonia. The officers elected at the first State meeting were: President—James B. Cutler, Rochester; First Vice President—C. K. Porter, Buffalo; Second Vice President——C. A. Curtis, Fredonia; Secretary—W. W. Carlin, Buffalo; Treasurer—C. E. Colton, Syracuse.

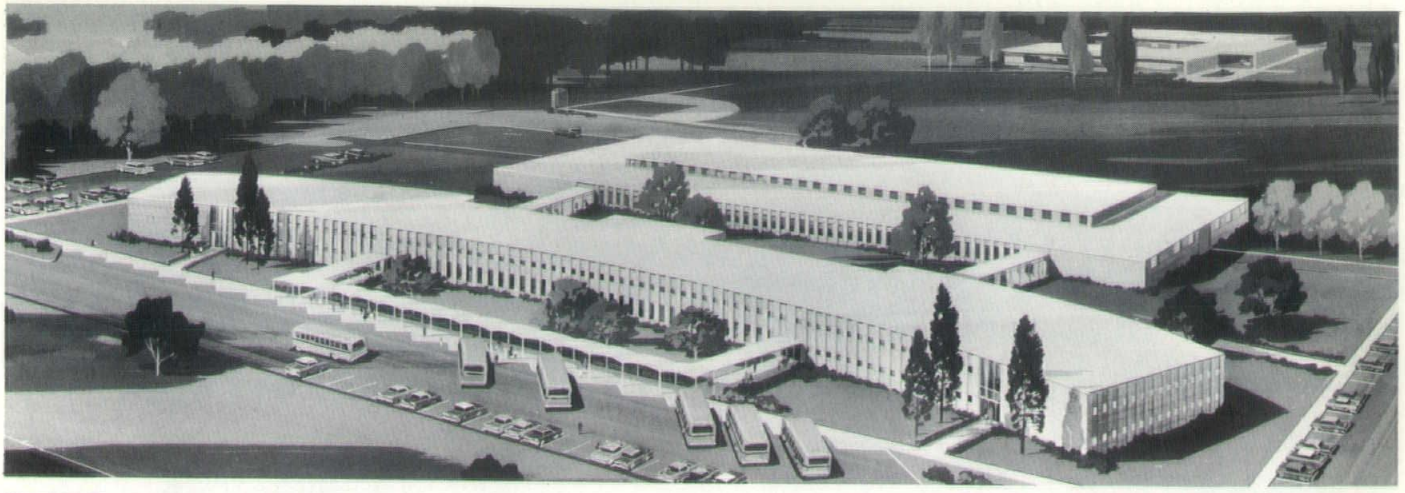
Of interest besides routine meetings, was the appointment of a committee to draw up a code to govern competitions and secure the efforts of architectural societies throughout the country to protest the holding of competitions, notably that of the Boston State House, which did not comply with the Institute's rules.

The records of 1890 record discussions on the proposed bill before the Legislature in Albany on the examination and licensing of architects, to which a committee of three was appointed to go to Albany in the interest of the members. Our members of that day little realized that 25 years of debate in the legislature would ensue before becoming a law of the State.

In 1890 the Buffalo Society became a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. It is interesting to note that of the thirteen organizers of the original Buffalo Society of Architects, the following were listed as Fellows of the American Institute of Architects: Messrs. Wicks, Green Sr., Coshead and Carey.

Great were the efforts of the architects of Western New York, together with their contemporaries throughout the state to promote and support bills in the State Senate to create a Department of State Architect and later in 1913, a Bill for the Registration of Architects, both of which were passed.

Picking up the thread of history of the State Association in 1939, Mr. James William Kideney of Buffalo, became President of the reformed State organization, which was named the "New York State Association of Architects." Mr. Kideney (who became a Fellow of the Institute in 1949) held office from 1939 to 1943 and with others of the State Association, laid the ground work of the present organization which meets this year.



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Amherst, New York
ARCHITECT
Stanley C. Podd & Associates
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Jacobus & Babinsky
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
James J. MacDonald

Designing a 1200 pupil junior high school immediately brings up the problem of size. The optimum junior high school comes in the range of 900 pupils. To design a 1200 pupil school so that it will not affect the junior high youngster as a monster, becomes a problem. To solve this condition it was immediately determined to separate the building into two buildings, one to contain the academic function, the other building to contain all noisy and utilitarian functions.

In the academic section it was decided that a two story building would reduce corridor building length and also reduce the distance to the other building by access through two connecting links. The noisier or more utilitarian wing was designed so that the cafetorium, gymnasium and swimming pool, being the high portions, were all combined in a nucleus surrounded by the units requiring lower ceiling heights. Simplified design and economy of cost was achieved by reducing the buildings into rectangles with few corners. When the academic wing was designed it was immediately demonstrated that the building would be excessively long in spite of its two stories so to reduce the bowling alley effect in the corridor and improve external appearance it was decided to curve the building. Actually only a very small portion in the middle on the front of the building is curved. The rear is broken up by straight lines while the center section of the front, while it still appears curved actually is made up of straight line segments.

The new state regulation eliminating the requirement for large windows afforded an opportunity to design the building with an unusual appearance due to the smaller windows. Alternatives were considered of long horizontal slits as against long vertical slits and it was decided to utilize the rectangular windows so that conformance would be achieved with exit requirements from the classrooms. These windows are 3′ 4″ wide and 3′ 8″ high. One pane of glass was used with the sash projecting.

When heat losses were calculated for the two buildings it was discovered that they were only a fraction, less than one-half of a usually designed school building, thereby making possible considerable savings in heating equipment costs. This was enhanced by the design of the building making possible four fan rooms two on each floor of the front building from which air is distributed to the various rooms. The control of air circulated with these fan rooms also helped to reduce costs both in equipment and operation. Supplementary radiation under the windows was added to eliminate any cold down drafts from the windows. When the economy in the heating system was discovered a calculation was made to determine what cost would be encountered by adding air conditioning. Only a fraction of the savings were needed to add air conditioning to the large unit ventilators in the fan rooms.

Central refrigerating equipment was installed in the boiler room to pipe chilled water to the fan rooms in the summer time while in the winter time hot water was piped through the same lines. In this way this building at less cost than normal became an air conditioned building. Since both heat losses and heat gains are only a fraction of what they would normally be the total energy cost for both heating and air conditioning are also considerably less than normal. This possibly was helped by the fact that the majority of windows faced either north or south reducing heat gains in the summer time.

DORMITORY UNITS AND DINING HALL
STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
Buffalo, New York
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
Kideney, Smith & Fitzgerald
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
John W. Cowper Company
Buffalo, New York

This Dormitory-Dining Hall project is part of an accelerated expansion program for the New York State University on the fast growing campus of the College in Buffalo.

Structure consists of a two story dining hall with a capacity of 550 seats located between two 7 story dormitory units each housing 160 students and an apartment for a director. A basement under the entire area contains recreation rooms, lounges, laundry facilities, storage areas and shops as well as space for fall-out shelter.

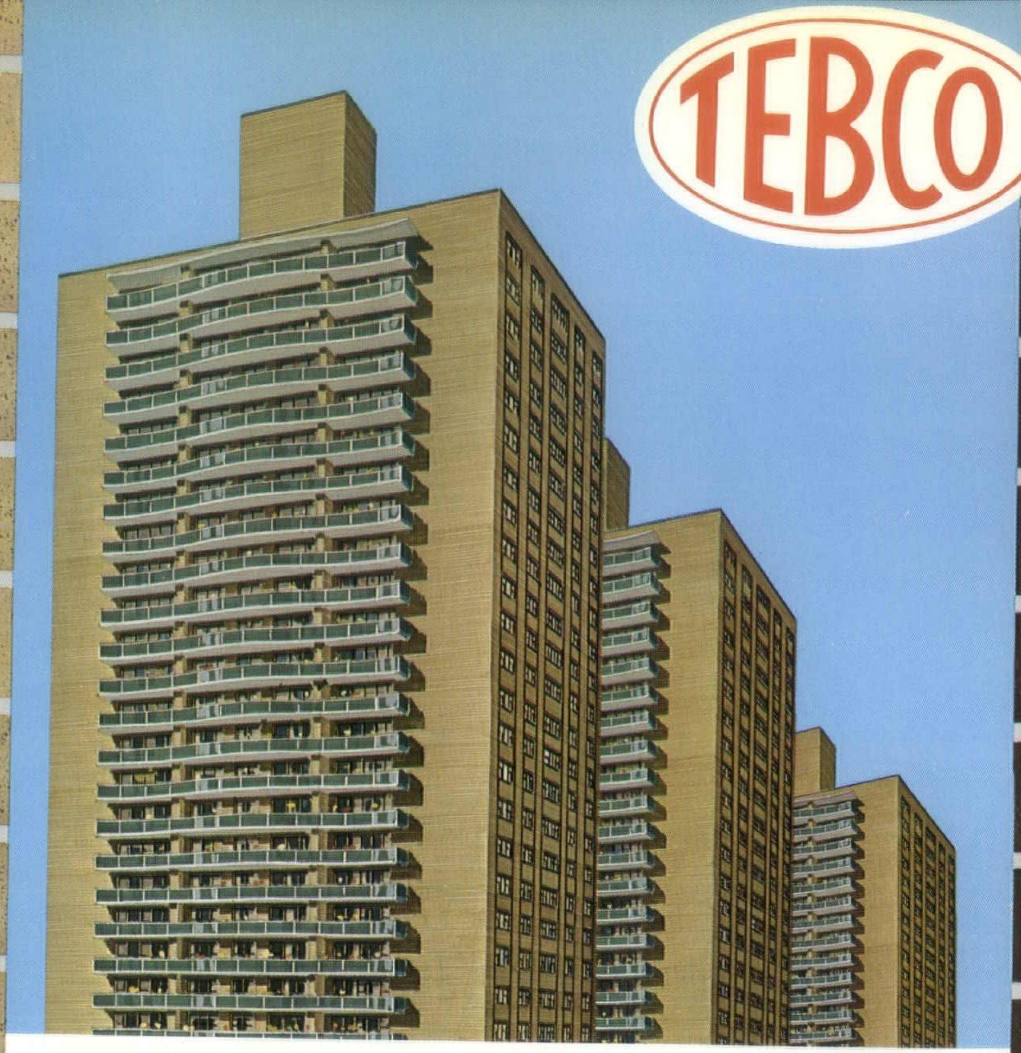
Student quarters are arranged in suites of 4 double bed rooms around a lounge and a bath room—three suites per floor. At the first floor of the dormitory units, the area of one suite is used to house the director's apartment and guest room facilities. The one story units connecting the dormitories with the dining hall contain offices and conference-meeting rooms located for easy control.

A large lounge, coat space, rest rooms and storage are on the first floor of the dining hall unit. The second floor has the kitchen facilities and the dining rooms—two small and one large—the latter can be divided into three areas by means of two accordion type folding partitions.

Structural system is reinforced concrete with flat slabs. Interior partitions are tile with plaster, ceilings in dormitory suites are painted concrete, acoustic tile in office areas and dining hall. Ceramic tile walls in baths and toilets, structural face tile in kitchen area, brick, vinyl wall covering and walnut panels in lounges, dining rooms, lobbies and corridors. Floors in kitchen area are quarry tile, ceramic tile in baths and toilets, terrazzo in lobbies and vestibules, dining rooms and dining hall lounge. Rest of dormitory units have vinyl asbestos tile floors.

Exterior materials are red brick to match the color of the brick of a neighboring 9 story dormitory building, black natural cleft slate, white precast concrete units with exposed quartz aggregate and aluminum sliding windows.

Project is under construction and scheduled for occupancy by the early part of September, 1965 for the dormitories and occupancy of the dining hall will follow soon after. The total area is 116,650 sq. ft. including 6,950 sq. ft. of unfinished basement area. The cost per sq. ft. for the dining hall is $23.25 or $1,633.65 per seat. The cost per sq. ft. for the Dormitory is $19.51 or $4,755.00 per bed.



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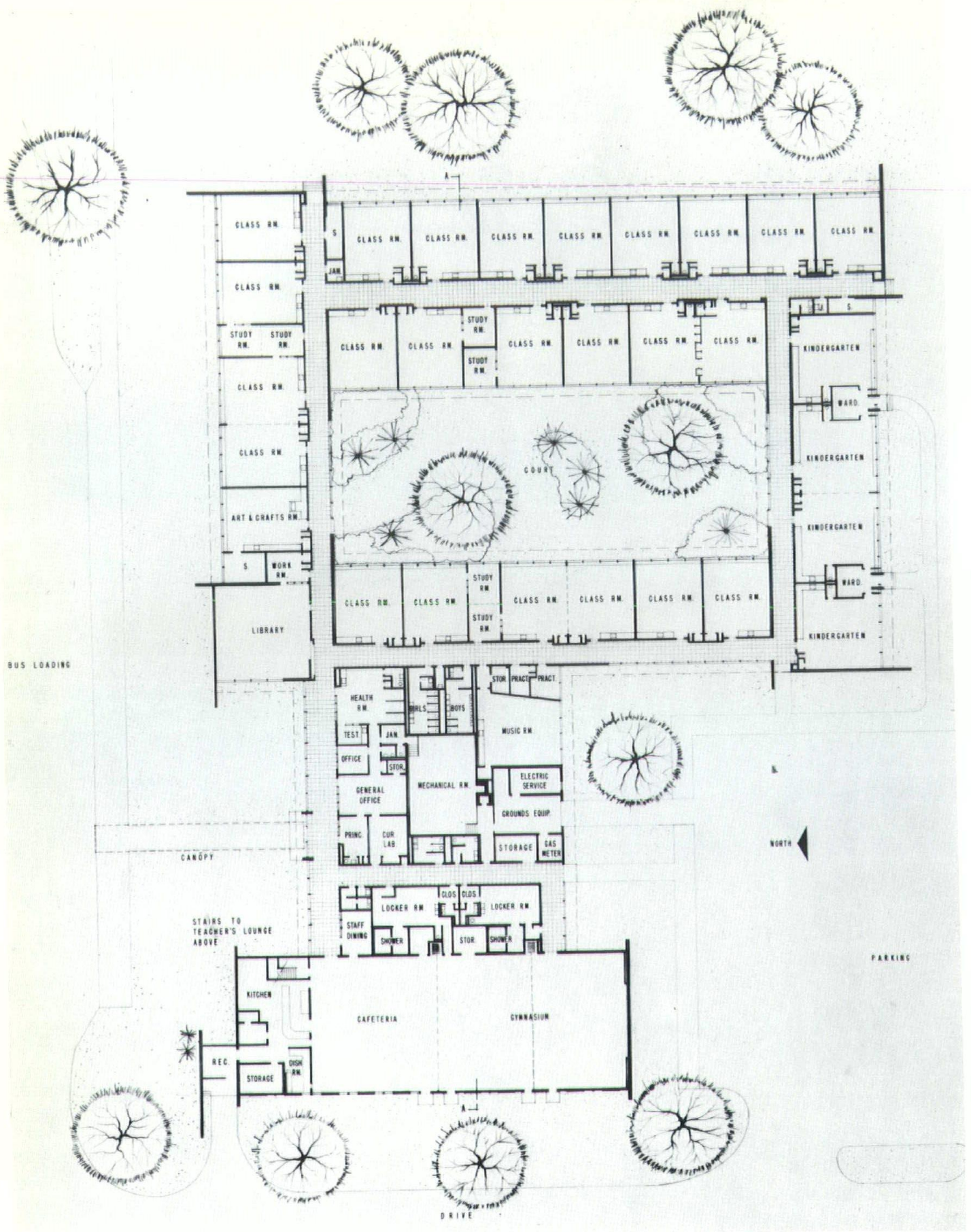
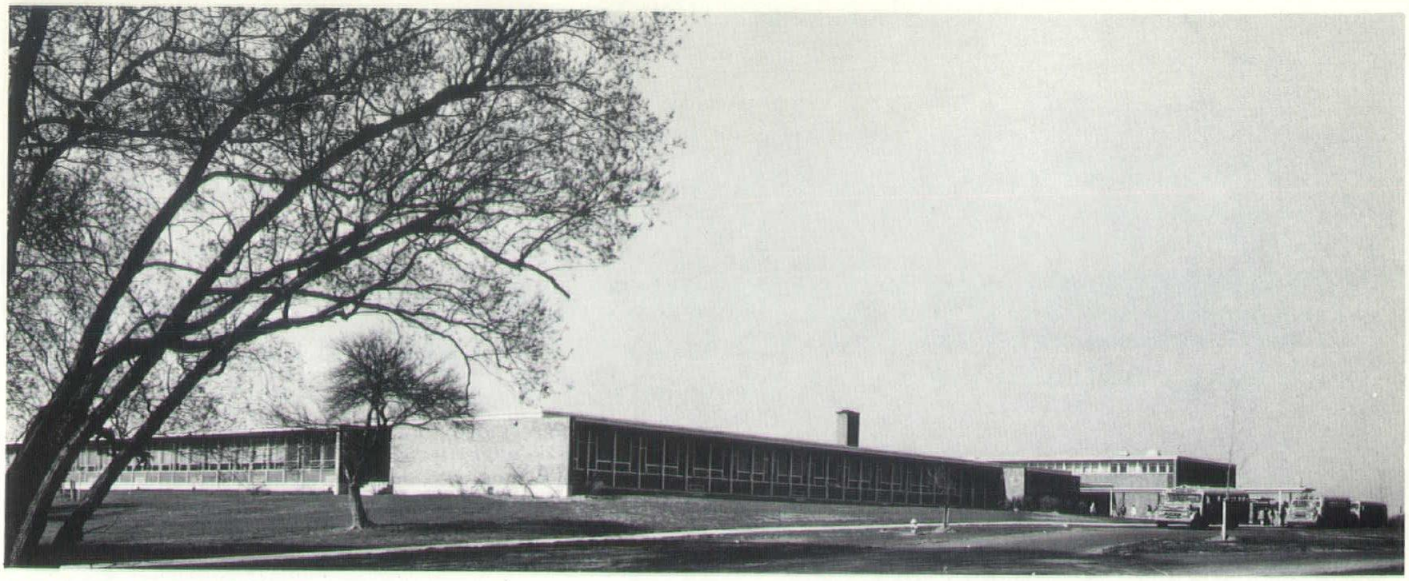
One of the nation's largest producers of Clay Pipe, Clay Flue Lining, Wall Coping, Plastic Pipe and related construction materials, with over 50 years of faster, friendlier service.

Architect: Samuel Paul and Seymour Jarmul, Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.
Contractor: I. Rosen and Sons, Inc., New York, N.Y.
Tebco Face Brick supplied by Natco Corporation, New York, N.Y.


CLASS RM.
STUDY RM.
JAN.
S
KINDERGARTEN
WARD.
COURT
ART & CRAFTS RM.
WORK RM.
LIBRARY
BUS LOADING
HEALTH RM.
BOYS
GIRLS
TEST
OFFICE
STOR.
MUSIC RM.
PRACT.
MECHANICAL RM.
ELECTRIC SERVICE
GENERAL OFFICE
GROUNDS EQUIP.
PRINC.
CUR LAB
STORAGE
GAS METER
CANOPY
NORTH
LOCKER RM.
CLOS.
STAFF DINING
SHOWER
STAIRS TO TEACHER'S LOUNGE ABOVE
PARKING
KITCHEN
CAFETERIA
GYMNASIUM
REC.
DISH RM.
DRIVE



LEDGEVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Clarence, New York
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
Kideney, Smith & Fitzgerald
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
J. Migliore Construction Co.

This elementary school was completed in January, 1963. It is located in a residential area on an inside plot of 16.4 acres with access roads to two county roads.

A small stream cuts across the northeast corner of the property, the road crossing it by means of a steel culvert and the sidewalk by means of a small concrete bridge. The gentle slope of the site and the trees adjacent to the creek provide a pleasant entrance to the site.

The School District wished to experiment in a small way with team teaching and, after several schemes were studied with function and cost in mind, the final plans shown here were approved. **It** is essentially divided into three functions:

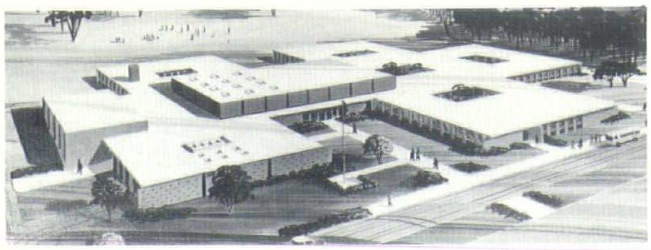
1. The classroom wing—built around a landscaped court with four rooms for each grade, Kindergarten to 6. Flexibility in room size was provided in the Kindergartens, 4th, 5th and 6th grades by means of heavy electrically operated (reasonably sound-proofed) folding doors or partitions in Kindergartens, 5th and 6th grades, and a movable storage wall unit in the 4th grades which, when moved to a prelocated position, could provide four different sized rooms. In addition, study or conference rooms were included for team teachers' conferences between certain class rooms.
2. The center section of the plan contains the administration, health, service areas and locker-shower rooms.
3. The third area of the plan contains the Kitchen, Cafeteria, Gymnasium, Faculty Lounge and Ventilation Room. The Cafeteria-Gym is connected and divided by folding partitions and can be used as an Auditorium of four different sizes by use of a movable stage.

   Separate entrances are provided for bus loading and parent pickup by private car. Separate Kindergarten entrances are provided. Entrance to the Classroom Wing can be cut off from the rest of the school by means of roll-up gates.

The plan is designed for 800 pupils only with no provision for expansion. The School Board is progressive and has three other sites already chosen for future elementary schools and/or Junior High School which will be needed every two years at the present rate of growth.

The structure of the building is as follows:

1. Ground floor has a crawl space throughout. In the Classroom Area and Administration Area, the floor is supported by Concrete piers, beams and bar joists. The Gymnasium Area has a flat concrete slab.
2. Above the first floor is a steel frame with bar joist and gypsum roof slab.
3. Generally the walls are aluminum window wall with aluminum projected sash and dark grey porcelain spandrels.
4. In the Gymnasium the interior walls are concrete block in a stacked joint. Exterior walls are face brick with dark grey slate spandrels. All glass is grey heat absorbing type.
5. Certain rooms have modular adjustable chalkboards and tackboards.
6. Interior walls are all concrete block. There is no plaster on the job.

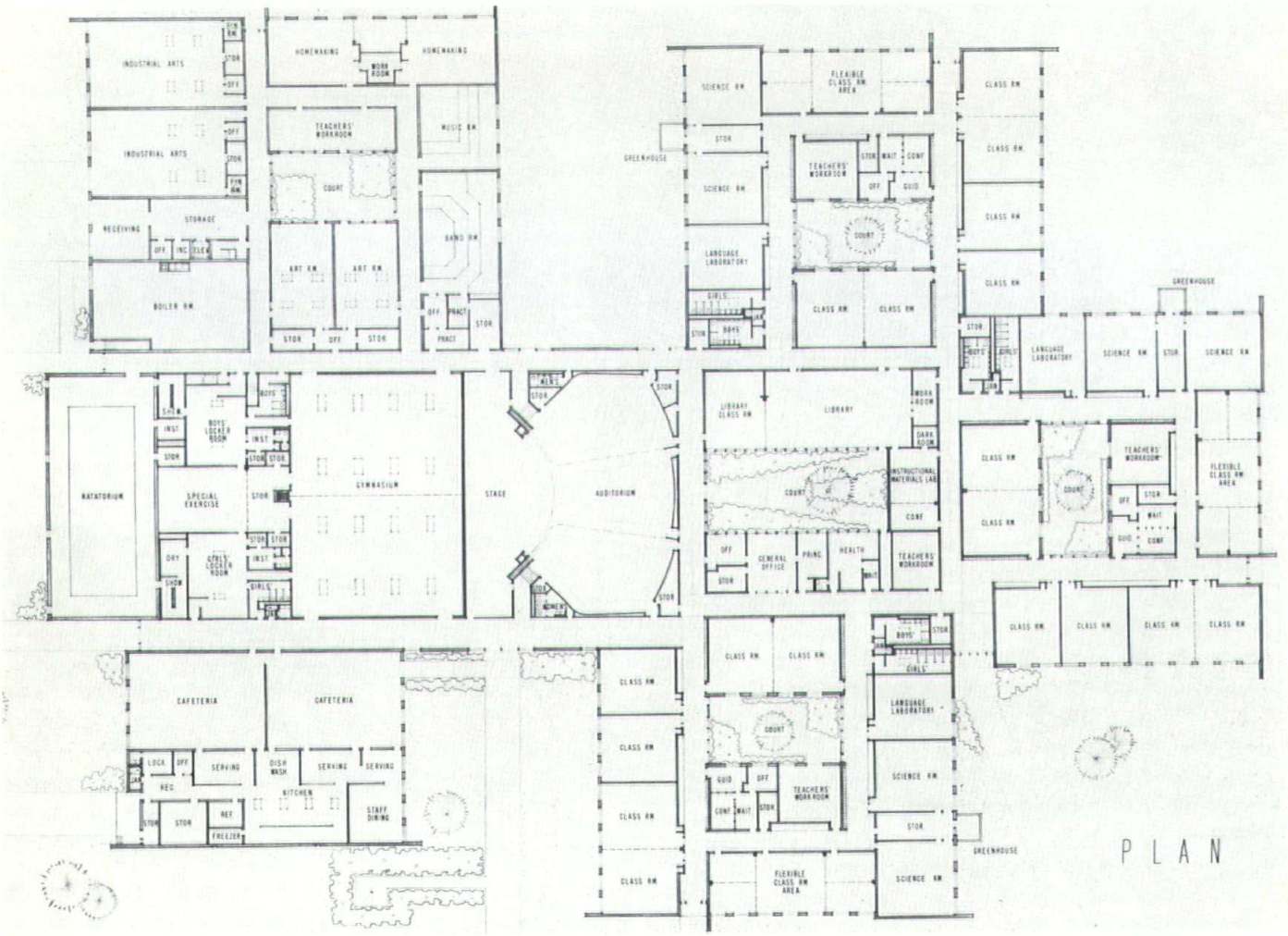


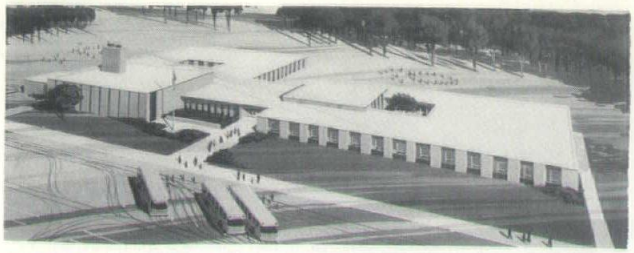
NORTH FOREST JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Williamsville, New York
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
Kideney, Smith & Fitzgerald
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Wright Associates Building Corporation
Buffalo, New York

The Junior High School was located on an oversized site planned to accomodate an 800 student elementary school at a later date. It was planned on "a school within the school" concept with 3 identical classroom wings. Between the 3 wings are library—instructional materials center, administration—health and auditorium. A 4th wing contains music, homemaking, art, industrial arts and service area. The physical education area, including gymnasium and a pool is located between the cafetera, kitchen and the arts wing.

Flexibility was the key word in the planning. Folding partitions are used throughout the school. The 600 capacity auditorium has two accordion type partitions which can divide the area into 3—200 seat lecture halls. The 1600 sq. ft. flexible classroom area in each classroom wing is equipped with 4 folding partitions to allow the area to be used in a variety of ways. Kitchen and boiler room in the Junior High School are designed to serve the elementary school on the site.

Masonry block walls, vinyl asbestos tile, acoustic tile ceilings are typical finishes, with ceramic tile floors and wainscots in toilet and locker areas, glazed masonry block walls in kitchen and natatorium. Exterior materials are brick, aluminum fascia and windows, and unfading green and purple slate spandrel panels. The total area of the school is 119,933 sq. ft. or 108 sq. ft. per student. The construction cost is $16.12 per sq. ft. or $1,740. per student.





NORTH FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Williamsville, New York
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
Kideney, Smith & Fitzgerald
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Carpenter & Skaer, Inc.
Buffalo, New York

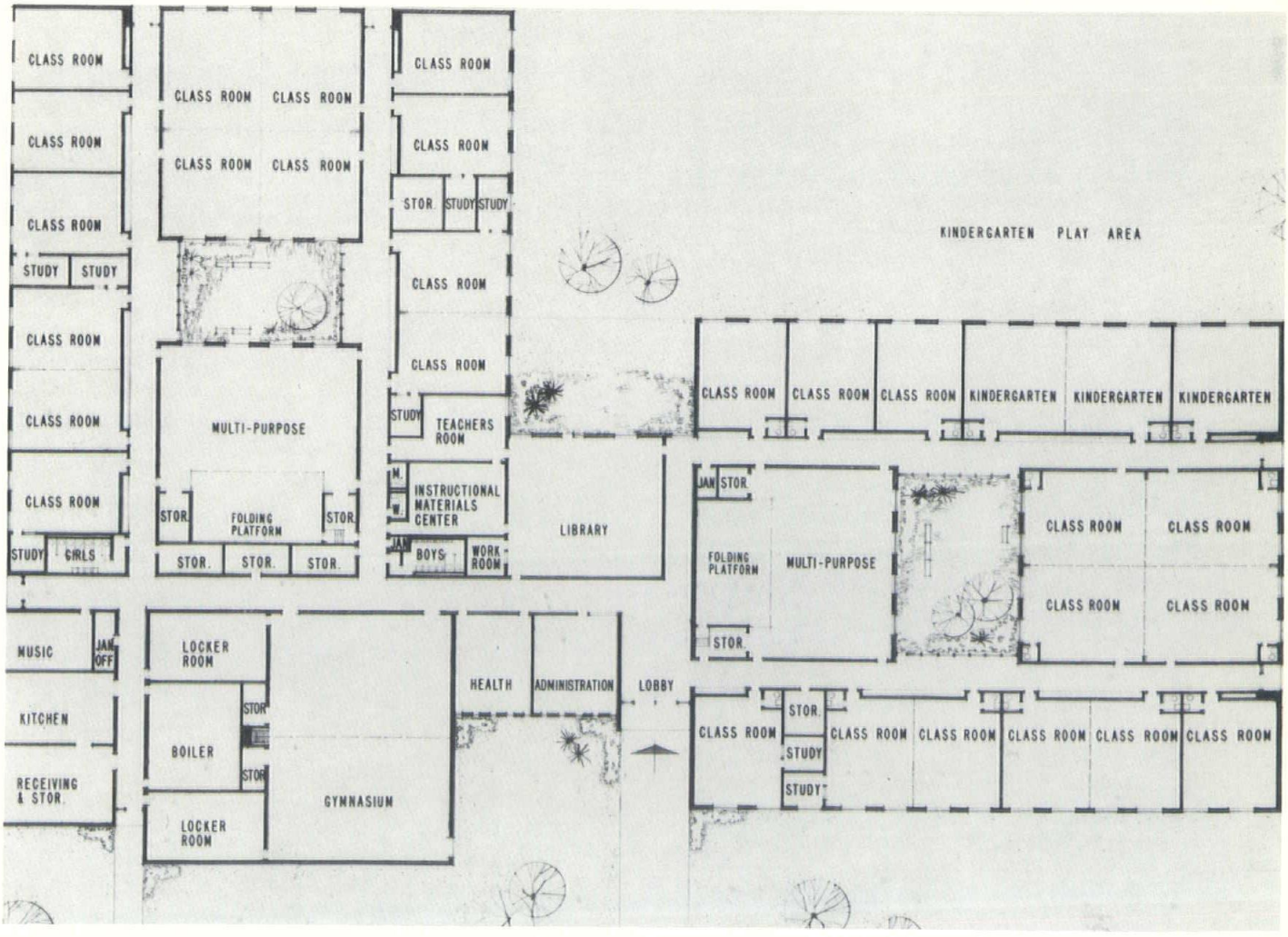
The 810 student elementary school consists of 3 basic areas: The primary wing, the intermediate wing and an area which includes learning center, library, administration, health, gymnasium, music and service areas.

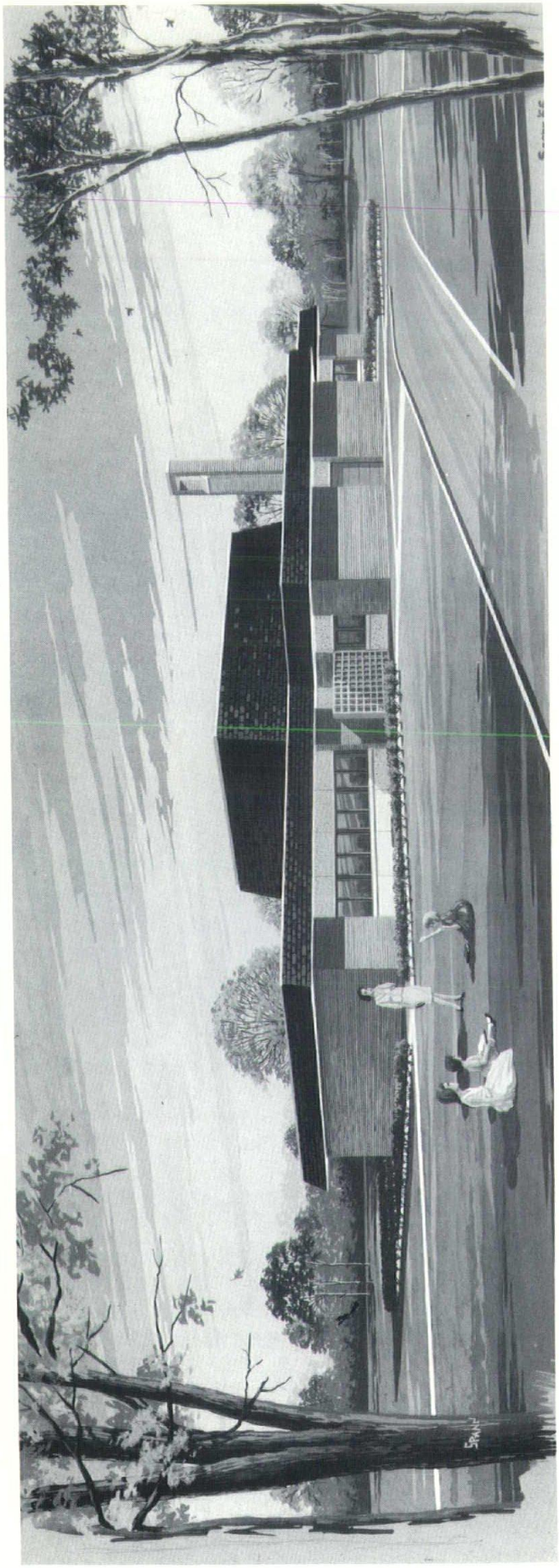
Each of the classroom wings has a multi-purpose room to be used as cafeteria, large group instruction and auditorium. The food is prepared in the Junior High School and transported via the kitchen to the multi-purpose rooms where it is served at a movable serving line.

Flexibility is evident with several folding partitions. The 4 room class room unit at the middle of each wing has four wood panel folding doors. In the intermediate wing 8 additional accordion type folding partitions make it possible to divide this area in up to 12 small areas within few minutes.

Interior as well as the exterior materials are similar to those of the Junior High School.

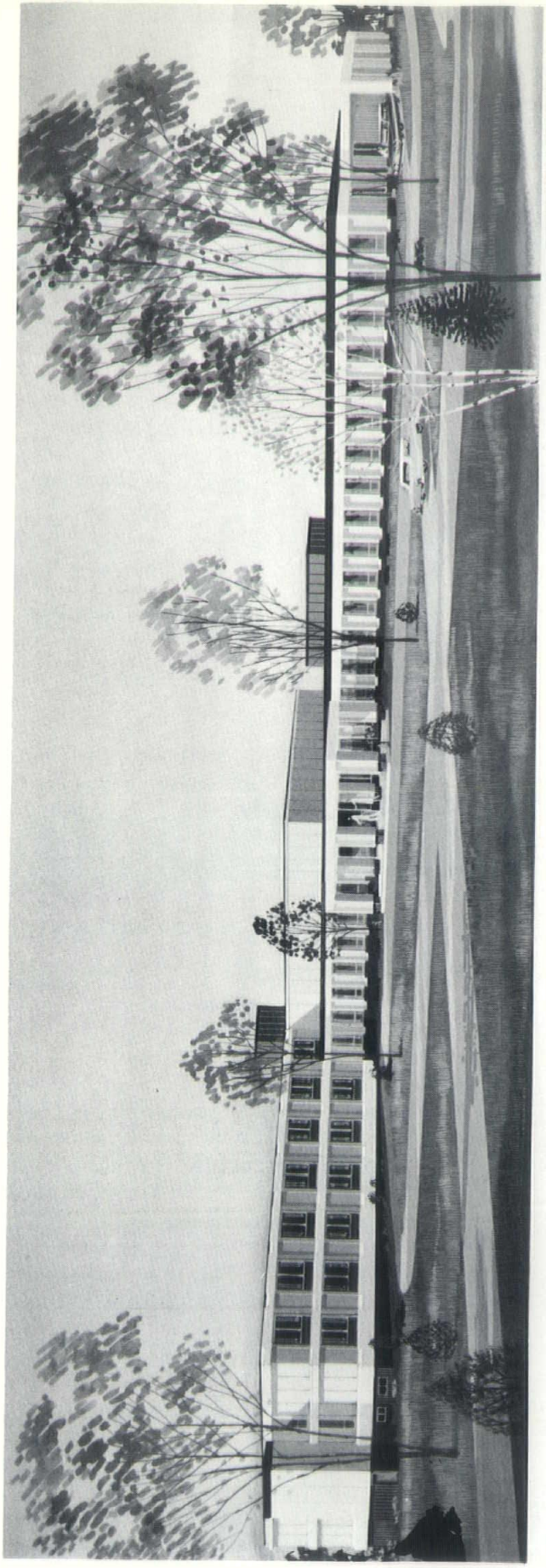
Total area of the elementary school is 60,000 sq. ft. or 74 sq. ft. per student. The construction cost is $18.50 per sq. ft. or $1,375.00 per student.





MILLSTREAM NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL
Tonawanda, New York
ARCHITECT
Pfohl, Roberts, Biggie
Buffalo, New York
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Benjamin & Flack
Buffalo, New York
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Sherry & Lysiak
Buffalo, New York

With a gross total area of 9700 square feet, the Millstream Neighborhood School, Tonawanda, New York is rather unique in contemporary school house design. It is not often that an architectural firm can do a five room school house and the Millstream School contains only five classrooms, a Multipurpose area and the necessary small offices. Since it is a neighborhood school for Kindergarten thru second grade, it's graduates will be only seven or eight years old. **Student** capacity is 150 and the construction cost is approximately 210,000 dollars with an additional 30,000 dollars being devoted to site development and storm drainage contracts.
Construction consists of brick and block bearing walls, steel joists, built-up roof, aluminum windows, exposed aggregate panels to have cement asbestos shingle face on the Mansard roof overhang. Interior walls are finished with vinyl or plaster, ceilings are acoustic tile and floors are with quarry tile or sheet vinyl.



MID-ORANGE AREA HOSPITAL
Goshen, New York
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER
Cannon • Thiele • Betz • Cannon •
Shackleton • FitzGerald
Niagara Falls, New York

Construction of the new Mid-Orange Area Hospital, on a site of 17 acres, will replace an existing 50 bed hospital of unsuitable construction in Goshen, N.Y. The new facility will be a 75 bed hospital with all service facilities geared for a first phase expansion to 125 beds.

In view of the forecasted growth in this area, considerable attention has been given to planning for a second phase expansion to 200 beds and a third to 250 beds.

Initial hospital of approximately 68,000 sq. ft. is composed of a three story section and a one story section. The one story section contains administration, diagnostic and treatment facilities, emergency, and surgery. This section is designed to provide easy expansion of these services when the hospital develops beyond 125 beds.

First floor will contain 37 beds, including 6 special care beds, 19 intermediate care beds, and 12 self care beds. The second floor will contain 10 maternity beds, 16 intermediate care beds and 12 continuing care beds. All units of care are flexible with each other to allow for changes in patient care patterns.

First phase expansion to 125 beds visualizes 12 special care beds, 54 intermediate care beds, 10 continuing care beds, 24 self care beds, 17 maternity beds, and 8 pediatric beds.

Patient wing is designed for vertical and horizontal expansion, and the service facilities are designed for horizontal expansion.

Ground floor area of the three story section contains dietary, central supply, housekeeping, and storage. The two floors above the ground floor contain all patient areas and facilities required to serve these patients.

Hospital is designed for progressive patient care operation, and, as such, will be the first new hospital under 100 beds in the east to adopt this concept of medical care. There will be four zones of patient care; namely: special care, intermediate care, self care, and continuing care. In addition, there will be a 10 bed flexible maternity unit and a four bed flexible pediatric unit.


HENS
&
KELLY
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK
Buffalo, New York
ARCHITECT
Duane Lyman & Associates
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Siegfried Construction Co.
Buffalo, New York
PLUMBING CONTRACTOR
Carl Grimm
Buffalo, New York
HEATING CONTRACTOR
Joseph Davis, Inc.
Buffalo, New York
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Ferguson Electric Construction Co.
Buffalo, New York

Virtually the center of Buffalo is Lafayette Square. Here the Western Savings Bank has been doing business at Main and Court Streets since 1867. Around the old banking building has been erected an L-shaped 12 story modern office building containing a new banking room on the second floor. On Friday, April 24, 1964 the old banking room was closed and the new bank was opened on Monday, April 27, 1964 without an hour's loss of business. The old banking building was then removed and replaced by a modern store building for which provision had been made in the new construction for structural support and mechanical services.

The bank has been placed facing the east with a second floor 12′ 4″ above Main Street and accessible from the Main Street entrance lobby by means of an up and down escalator with a stairway between.

The Court Street entrance leads to an elevator lobby at the Court Street level with three elevators along the west wall together with a stairway serving the bank and office building.

On the east side of the elevator lobby is the safe deposit department waiting area and after hours teller.

The second or banking floor consists of one large open area without columns directly accessible from the Main Street entrance lobby by means of the escalators and stair.

The banking room is also reached from the elevator lobby and its three elevators, one short rise above the Court Street elevator lobby.

The banking floor has a very large group of windows on the Main Street east front the full width and the full 17′ 4″ height of the ceiling. The banking room has ample room at the Main Street end for information, new accounts, life insurance and offices and in the west area teller stations against north and south walls—16 in numbers.

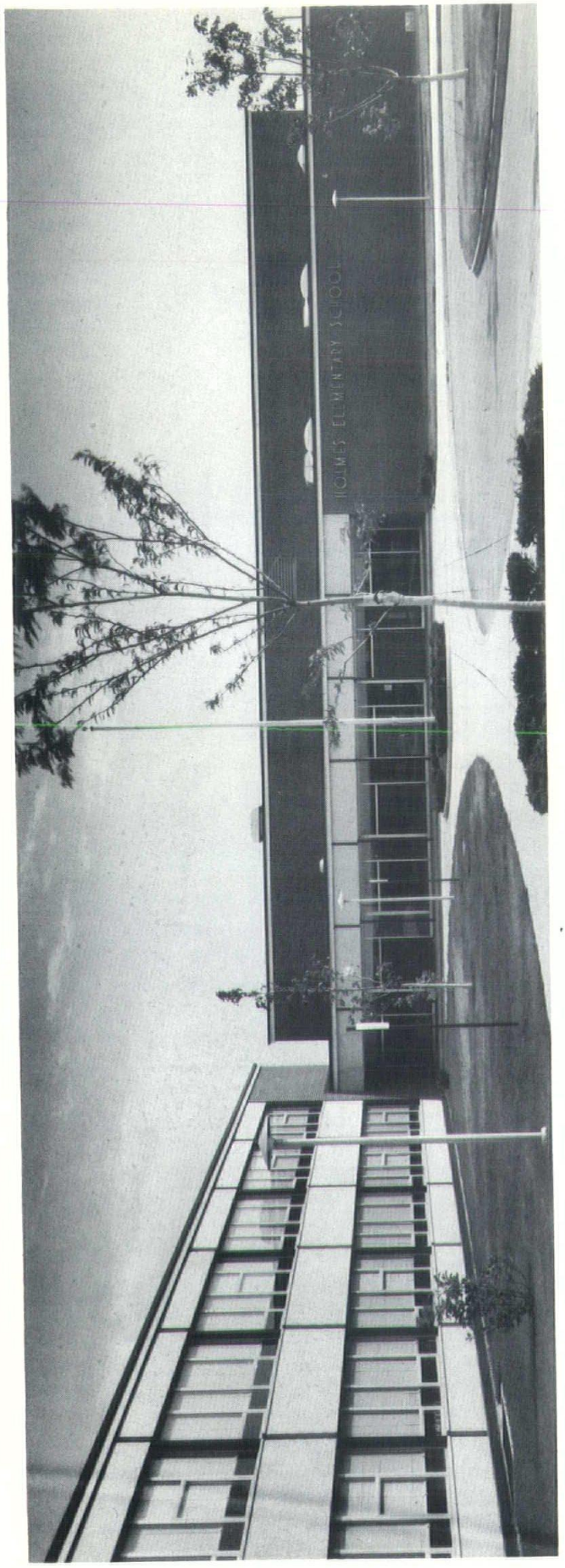
At the westerly end of the area on the north is the cash vault and on the south the Vice President's office with adjacent area for secretaries, waiting room, etc. The bank valued the intimate character of their former banking room, and has preserved this character by permitting the escalators to bring the customers to the center of the banking room directly in front of the tellers. The elevator lobby to the west contains exhibit space, exit stairs, stair access to organ loft, telephone booths, etc.

On the third floor is located the computer system with instant recording of any bank book transaction in the main office or the two branches. Here are the employee locker rooms and lounges.

Law offices, kitchen, cafeteria and meeting room occupy the fourth floor.

The sixth floor is entirely devoted to accounting and auditing. The fifth and seventh through eleventh floors are rental office floors. The twelfth floor contains a large dining room, small dining room, board room with terrace adjacent and necessary kitchen facilities as well as a large amount of rental space. The penthouse floor contains all equipment for the heating and three pipe induction air conditioning system, except for auxiliary equipment on two other floors. The store front on the store to the north of the main entrance was remodeled to complete the treatment of the Main Street front.

In a city where the cost of a reinforced concrete office building floor slab is nearly twice what it is in New York City, this building cost $24.73 per square foot to build, exclusive of vault and bank equipment.



HOLMES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Buffalo, New York
ARCHITECT
Fenno • Reynolds • Jones
Buffalo, New York

Holmes Elementary School, named in honor of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, was constructed to fulfill the need for a larger elementary school in this particular area of the School District and to replace the Harding Elementary School which served the educational needs of the area since 1928.

Its facilities include 23 classrooms, 2 kindergartens and an auditorium seating 350 pupils, boys' and girls' gym with separate locker rooms, cafeteria, kitchen, teachers' lounge, offices, audiovisual room, all purpose room, special teachers' room, music room, and health suite. Total area of the building is 74,200 sq. feet.

The two story design of brick, structural steel frame, precast concrete panels and glass meets the needs of 800 kindergarten thru sixth grade students on a limited site of five acres. Bordering on the property line of the Sheridan Park Golf Course adds several beautiful vistas thru the wall to wall glass in classrooms and offices.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING
Buffalo, New York
ARCHITECT
Pfohl, Roberts, Biggie
Buffalo, New York
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Thomas H. McKaig
Buffalo, New York
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Sherry & Lysiak
Buffalo, New York
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
Standeven & Morrow
Buffalo, New York

The Federal Office Building, Buffalo, New York, an 11.1 million dollar structure is a sixteen story concrete curtain wall building featuring a remote white service tower and unencumbered general office spaces. A grille like effect is created in the office facade thru the use of recessed sculptured white concrete window boxes. Gray plate glass windows are used to further an overall white and gray exterior color scheme. The 500,000 square foot building includes a sub-surface 70,000 square foot parking garage. Due to sub-surface water conditions this basement parking space is partly above grade and its walls will be faced with a local textured gray stone. The area behind these stone walls is elevated and landscaped, establishing a base upon which the building rests. Development of this plaza like area in conjunction with a low lot coverage, is expected to create a park-like atmosphere for the citizens of downtown Buffalo.

ERIE COUNTY COURT BUILDING
Buffalo, New York
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS
Milton Milstein & Associates
Backus, Crane & Love
Buffalo, New York
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
John W. Cowper Company
Buffalo, New York

Seven major agencies of the Erie County government will soon move into new quarters, as the first phase of á multi-stage Government Center in Buffalo. The new Court Building will alleviate crowded conditions in the present County Hall and will consolidate the many Court-related departments under one roof.

Site of the new building is adjacent to the present County Hall and is connected to that building at various levels to facilitate circulation between existing Court Rooms and new offices. The building is 320 feet long, 78 feet wide and will rise to a height of 136 feet above street level or eight stories. Provisions have been made for the future addition of six floors to house 32 new Court Rooms at such time that the present Court Building outlives its useful life.

The floor system is a prefabricated hollow concrete plank (Flexicore) selected for its light weight, fireproof characteristics, and versatility in providing complete underfloor flexibility for electric wiring and communications systems.

Exterior of the building is faced with Indiana Limestone, manufactured granite (Granux) in an opalescent green color, with anodized aluminum and stainless steel trim. All glass in the exterior walls is double insulating glass tinted a light bronze color to provide heat reduction and glare from the sun.

The building's main entrance is protected by a marquee. Exits are located near each end of the building and a main passageway connects the lobbies of both buildings at the main level. The main lobby has two banks of automatic elevators, three in each bank. Two elevators in each bank will be in operation when the building is occupied and the other two will be installed when the building is expanded.

Near the center of the south end of the building is a separate elevator for the transportation of prisoners and for building freight. It connects with a tunnel which extends under Delaware Avenue, through the new building to the County Jail.

Ground Floor is occupied by the Motor Vehicle Bureau and contains space for the storage of 600,000 license plates as well as public and related office space.

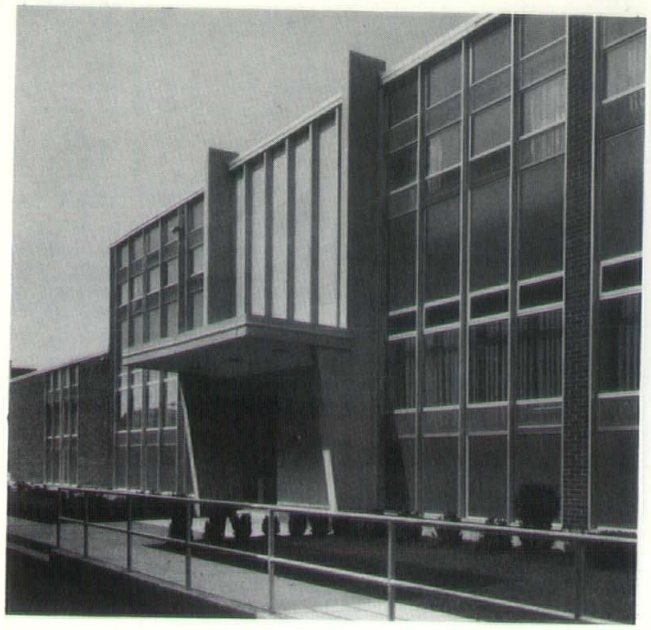
County Clerk's office has been assigned to the entire first floor; the second floor will be shared by the District Attorney's office at one end and Grand Jury facilities at the other.

Family Court will occupy all of the third floor and half of the fourth floor. The remaining half of the fourth floor will accommodate the Commissioner of Jurors and the jury selection rooms. The Probation Department has been assigned the entire fifth to sixth floors.

Board of Supervisors Chamber is situated at the north end of the seventh floor. Above the chamber, at the eighth-floor level, is a public balcony to accommodate spectators at board meetings. The chamber is fitted with outlets for radio and television equipment.

The eighth floor houses the heating plant, air-conditioning equipment, and electric transformers. The mechanical equipment was located on the eighth floor so that when the additional floors are added, the equipment will be easily modified to service the entire structure. In addition to servicing the new building, the heating plant also will serve the present County Hall, which is now heated by a plant located across Delaware Avenue.

All interior office partitions, with the exception of certain permanently fixed partitions (toilet rooms, stairhalls, elevator shafts, etc.) are of the demountable type which provides flexibility as department requires change. The partitions and ceiling system are installed on a module system and are coordinated with lighting and air-conditioning to permit maximum flexibility. The cost of the building is $6,007,074.00 with a square foot cost of $24.00.



McAULEY SCHOOL OF NURSING
Batavia, New York
ARCHITECT
Mortimer J. Murphy
Buffalo, New York

The City of Batavia in Genesee County in the central part of New York State had no nursing schools whatsoever and the closest ones were at Rochester and Buffalo, both over 50 miles distant. As a result the Sisters of Mercy undertook the project of erecting a practical nursing school to be used in conjunction with St. Jerome Hospital administered by the Sisters.

The structure is a two story building complete with basement. Exterior design is a combination of red face brick blended with curtain wall using peralain on aluminum panels to compliment the face brick. Indiana Limestone trim and entrance stone were blended in the proper proportion.

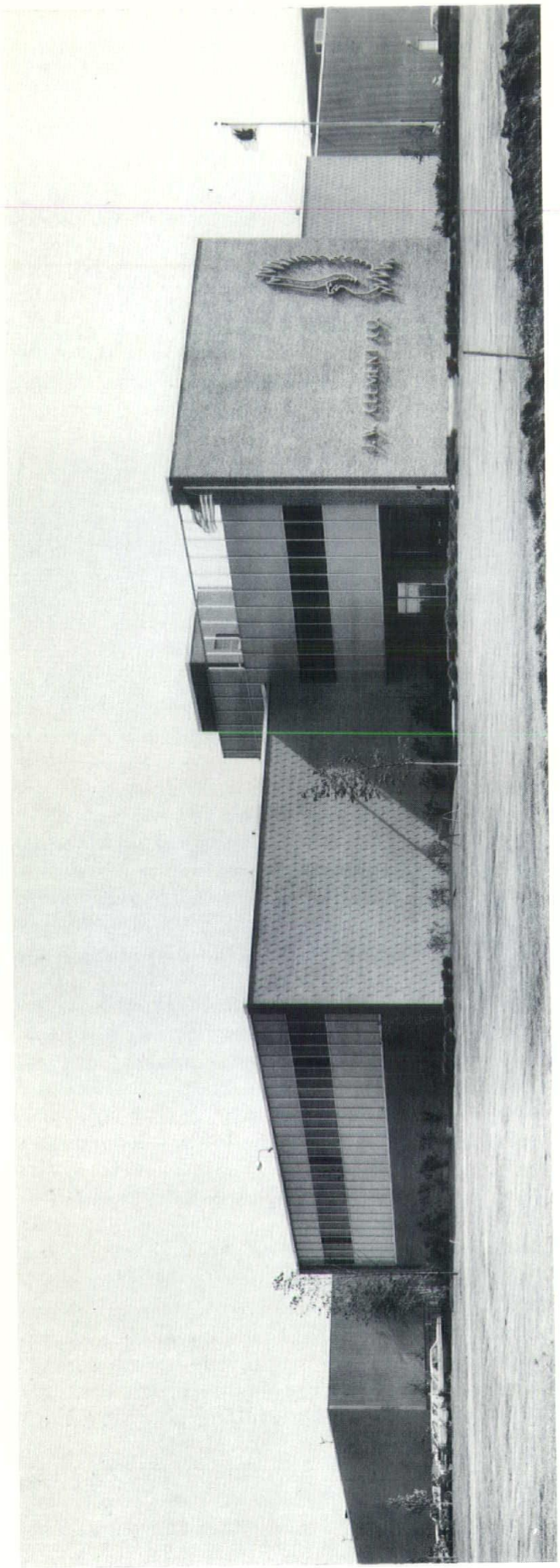
The first floor contains the nursing school requirements including three lecture rooms, nursing arts laboratory, nutrition laboratory, library, large lounge area, parlors for private use of the students receiving guests. Administrative offices, faculty room, toilet facilities and complete suites for the House Mother including living room, dining area, kitchen, bed room and bath. Directly outside the House Mother's Quarters is check in office for the girls, mail and delivery room with individual boxes, telephone facilities and control area.

Also on the first floor is a 50 foot by 70 foot air conditioned Auditorium complete with portable stage for lecture and assembly use of the students.

The entire second floor is devoted to sleeping rooms for resident students. Twelve semi-private rooms and six private rooms together with a lounge area and snack kitchen, linen supply, complete laundry, toilet and shower facilities make up the essential components for complete living. A sun deck in a private corner of the 'L' shaped second floor completes the living quarters.

Basement contains a 40' by 60' recreation room for the students, 30 of which are residents and 30 are day students commuting to the smaller towns surrounding Batavia. Remainder of the basement is devoted to storage, pump rooms, mechanical areas, elevator machinery. A 130 foot long tunnel connecting the nursing school with the Hôspital run below the Parking Lot aids both students and faculty to commute rapidly with the Hospital.

The building total cost was $644,801.00. The square foot cost was $17.10 per square foot.



J. W. CLEMENT COMPANY
Depew, New York
ARCHITECT
E. B. Reed
Buffalo, New York

Covering an area of 619,670 square feet, the building houses offices, cafeteria, foundry, camera and offset, manufacturing, warehousing, baling, shipping and receiving facilities. Rolled-paper warehousing, scrap collection and certain production areas have a clear height of 32′-0″, while most other areas are 20′-0″ clear. Twenty four thousand square feet of administrative offices are located on the second floor—above production areas in the Northwest corner of the plant, with executive offices extending out to provide "drive-under" access to the main entrance. See view from Northwest on photograph.

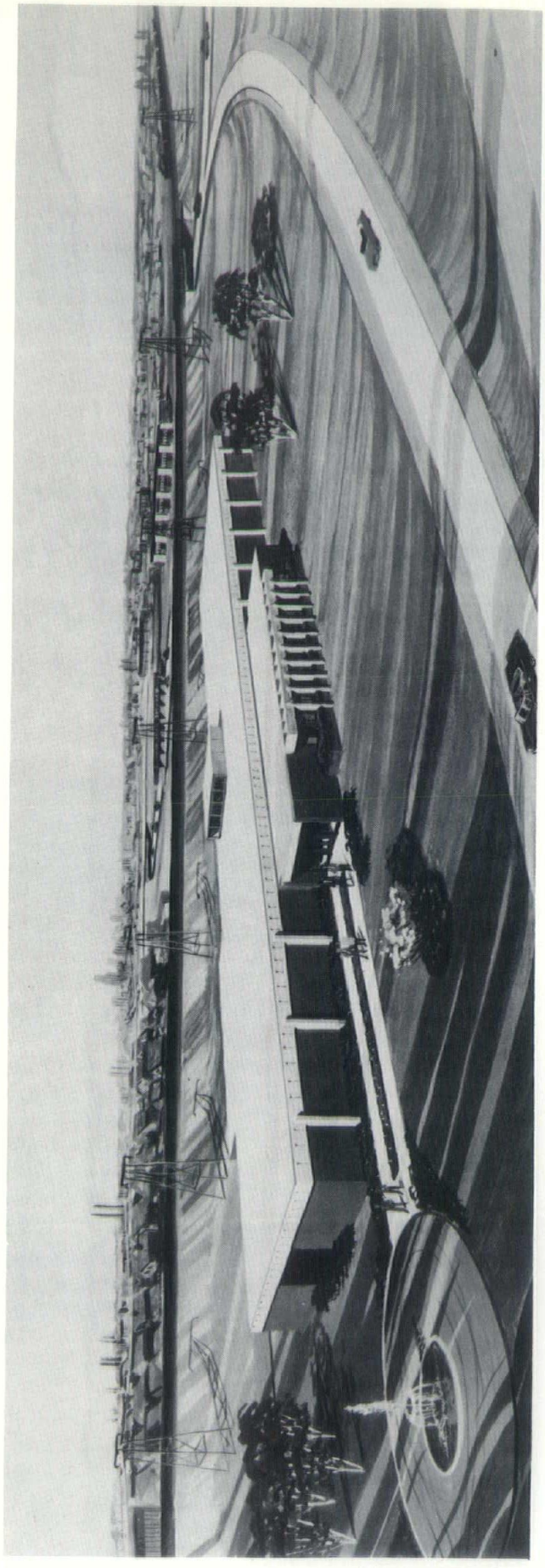
Construction. Structural steel frame reinforced concrete foundations on rock. Office wing walls patterned concrete masonry and aluminum yellow panel window-walls. Executive offices faced with mosaic ceramic tile. All other exterior walls are insulated aluminum sandwich type construction. Interior is divided into specific areas by concrete masonry walls. Floors reinforced concrete base slabs on compacted fill. Roof metal deck, vapor-barrier, rigid fiberglas insulation and a built-up slag.

Mechanical services include: air-conditioning for all offices and certain production areas; automatic sprinkler fire-protection; Process piping for steam, gas, air, and water as well as a mechanical scrap and dust collection system; pneumatic conveyors to certain areas; and Two elevators.

On site contains parking for 630 cars. Mechanical units, such as the electrical sub-station, cooling towers, 250,000 gallon sprinkler storage tank, etc., are located South of the building, with a 1500 gallon sprinkler pump house on the North. The remainder of the site is fully landscaped with emphasis placed on the areas surrounding the office section.

Four railroad sidings enter the building, to permit twelve rail-car unloading of roll paper, and shipping of finished goods. There is totally enclosed space for 15 trucks on the North and South for both shipping and receiving. Paved approaches serve the truck-wells from blacktop service roads on the property.

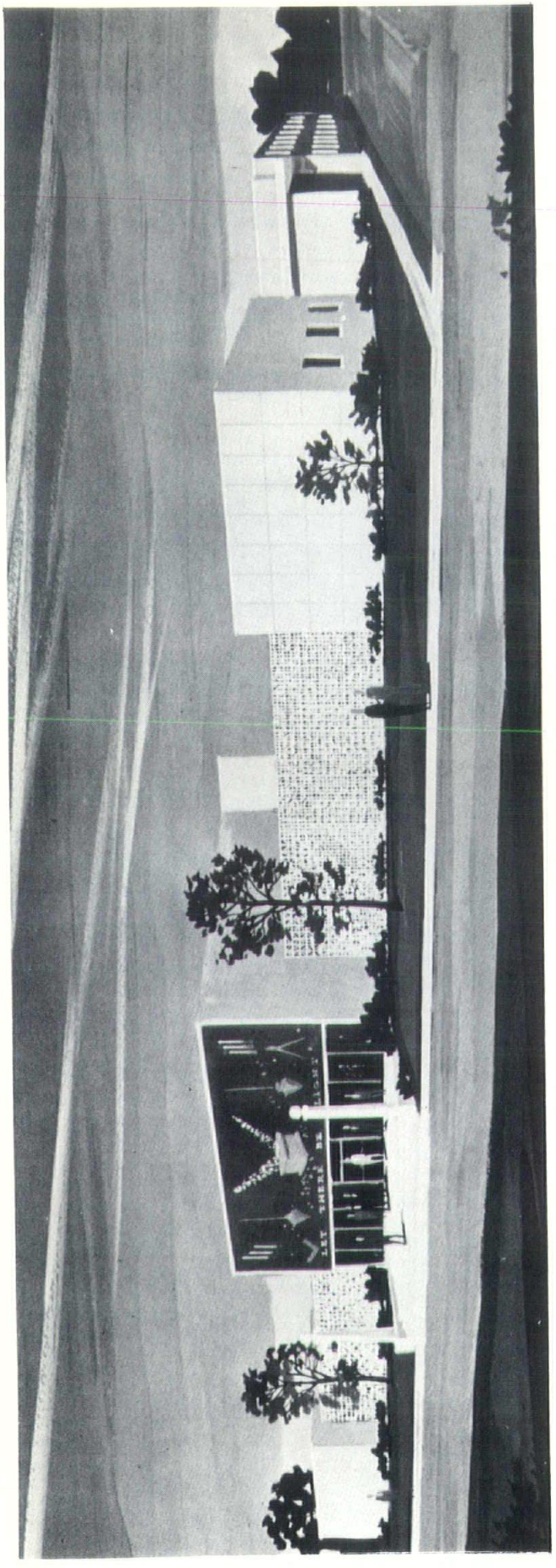
The building was built in two stages, the first comprising approximately 390,000 square feet. 233,000 square feet were consequently added on the east as shown on the upper photograph.



MALECKI MEAT PROCESSING PLANT
Cheektowaga, New York
ARCHITECT
Anthony L. Carlino
Buffalo, New York

The problem from a purely functional aspect was to establish a product flow in the most efficient way possible within the limitations of each process used in sausage production, i.g., raw material handling and storage, preparation of ingredients, stuffing of sausage, cooking, cooling, packaging, shipping and related functions. Since most operations are conducted under exacting temperature and humidity conditions, this was a prime consideration in the selection of a building system which would lend itself to the insulation of refrigerated areas. The solution to this problem resulted in a precast concrete structural system with precast prestressed concrete roof tees carrying the usual roof loads plus refrigeration piping, light fixtures, sprinkler piping and a meat tracking system for movement of product through all phases of processing.

Design solution depended strongly on the use of precast concrete piers surmounted by a deep precast concrete fascia which is the roof beam supporting the concrete roof tees. Brick panels fill between column and column, foundation and spandrel beam. The concrete structure is, therefore, exposed to form an intrinsic part of the overall design. All exterior concrete has been sand-blasted to expose a beautiful texture of natural aggregates.

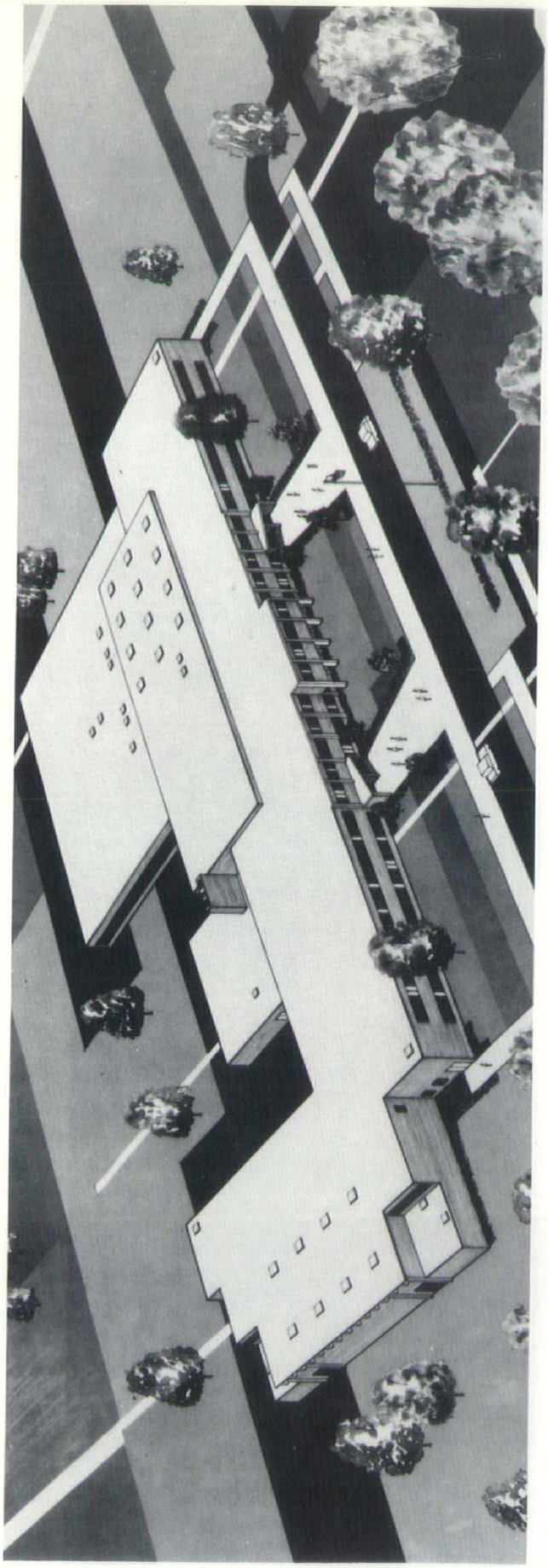


MASONIC ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
Utica, New York
ARCHITECT
Trevor W. Rogers
Buffalo, New York

The Masonic Fraternity has always maintained a strong belief in charity. In 1891 a four story building was built on a four hundred acre site, just south of the city of Utica to house indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans. This building consisted of rooms for the aging, dining facilities, nursing facilities, a chapel and the administrative offices.

Over the years, nine additional buildings have been erected on the site, thus making the 1891 building obsolete.

The New Administration Building will house the Grand Master's room, the Library and Museum, the Administrative offices and an Auditorium, seating 550 people, with future dining facilities in the basement. The building is constructed of masonry materials faced with Vermont white marble and a warm gray complementary brick. The main facade will feature a ceramic mural forty feet long and fifteen feet high, depicting Masonic symbols. On the interior of the Grand Hall, a similar mural in size, will be executed in oil, depicting the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. This building is presently under construction.



DR. THADDEUS RESZEL JUNIOR HIGH
North Tonawanda, New York
ARCHITECTS
Foit & Baschnagel
Buffalo, New York

This one and two story building will contain twenty-six academic classrooms, two study halls, three homemaking suites, two art rooms and mechanical drafting room, three industrial art shops, two choral rooms and band room, two large group instruction rooms, six science rooms, library, administrative area complete with health and guidance suites, cafetorium-study hall, double gymnasium, natatorium, faculty rooms and faculty dining room.

Exterior will be faced with brick, with limestone trim. Strip aluminum windows used throughout, will be glazed with glare and heat reducing glass. All main corridors and stairhalls will have terrazzo floors and glazed masonry unit wainscots. Administration areas, corridors, classrooms and similar areas will have acoustical tile ceilings. Special acoustical treatment will be provided in choral rooms, band room, large group instruction rooms, cafetorium and natatorium.

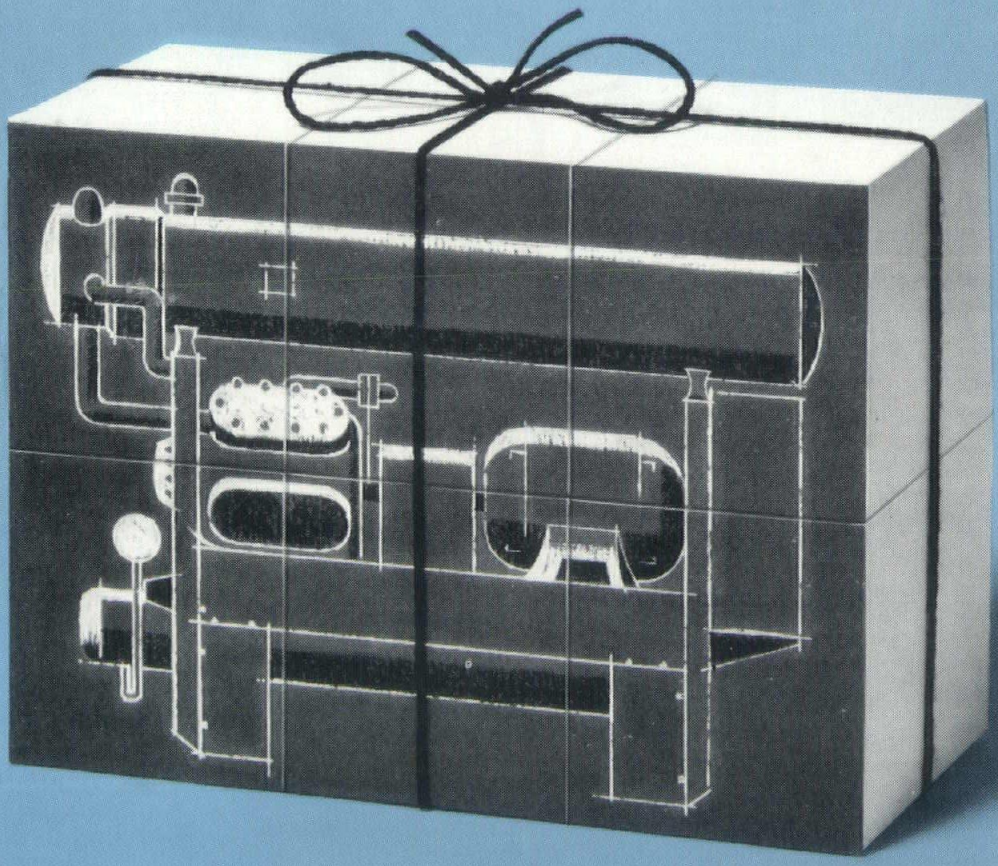
Put them all together and you've got savings in "Packaged Systems"

Engineered systems to pump fluids, maintain circuit pressures, heat and cool grow more complex daily. Analyzing and pricing the components for these installations places burdensome loads on the engineering staff. In the end, the individually designed "package" generally costs more and often poses problems of split responsibility.

Bell & Gossett offers several solutions to lighten the load of engineering mechanical systems (and improve performance). We call them "packaged products." As a specialist in hydronic systems, B&G is ideally equipped to design the package, select the components, manufacture the assembly...and ready as always to stand behind the finished "system." B&G Representatives also offer helpful application know-how.

B&G offers packages for four basic applications: (1) Pressure Boosting to maintain uniform pressure throughout a domestic or industrial water distribution system without use of storage tanks; (2) Packaged Chiller units for air conditioning; (3) Heating/Cooling in industrial process circuits; (4) Air Control in hydronic heating and cooling systems.

(More data provided on following page.)



BELL & GOSSETT ITT

A MEMBER OF THE HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING GROUP

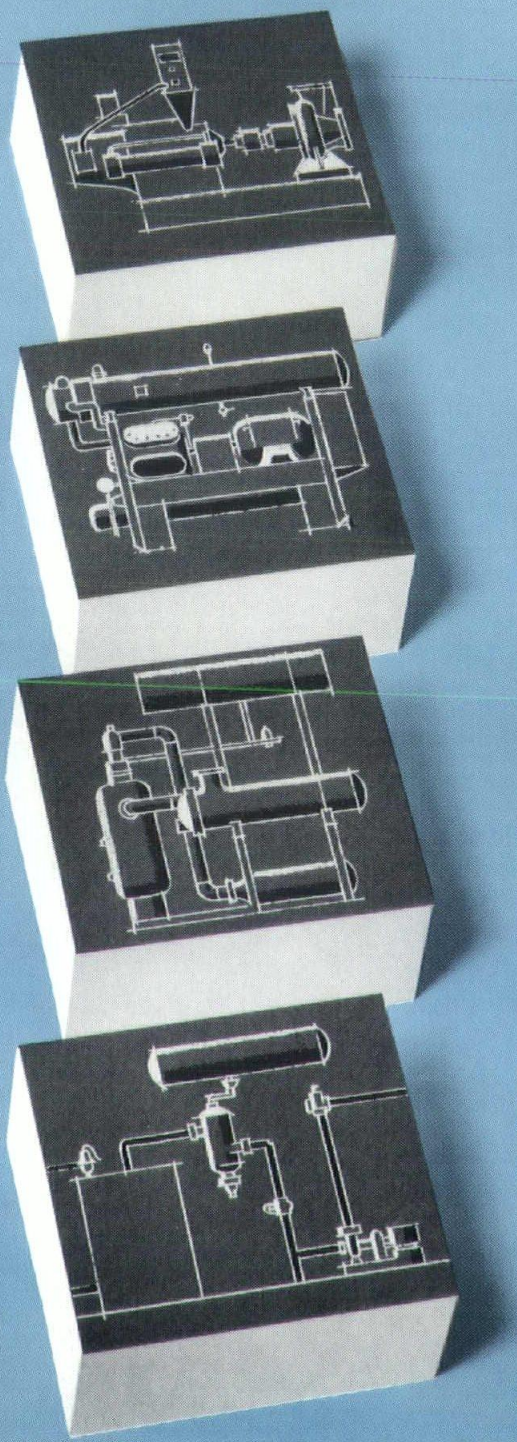
See if one of these packages doesn't fit your needs

B&G Pressure Booster Package is the first complete water pressure boosting unit including electrical control panel mounted and pre-wired. Automatic, variable speed control provides constant system pressure in office buildings, hotels, motels, apartments, hospitals, schools and factories. Available as single units; or multiples connected in parallel and electrically interlocked.

Packaged Chillers for air conditioning by B&G consist of electric or gas engine drive, compressor, condenser, evaporator and controls all mounted on a common frame. 7½ to 200 ton capacity with open compressors; 7½ to 30 ton semi-hermetic compressors. Heavy-duty construction and precision machining assure smooth, trouble-free performance.

Process Heating/Cooling Packages are available to give precision temperature control of both gases and liquids. Packages contain heat exchangers, centrifugal pumps and motors, air control devices and controls . . . assembled and pre-wired, mounted on a common base. To heat or cool only, or heating and cooling to meet process requirements. Quench control in heat treating is a specialty.

Air Control Devices from B&G provide a *guaranteed* method of eliminating entrained air in hydronic systems. While the wide diversity of installations does not permit factory assembly, B&G Air Control does represent a "package" in the complete selection of valves, fittings and Air Control Boosters from a single source for your needs.



It will pay you to get the full facts about B&G "packaged" savings. Write ITT Bell & Gossett Hydronics, a division of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, Morton Grove, Illinois, Dept. 39C.

BELL & GOSSETT ITT

A MEMBER OF THE HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING GROUP

HEALTH-SCIENCE BUILDING
D'Youville College
Buffalo, New York
ARCHITECTS
Foit & Baschnagel
Buffalo, New York

The $3,400,000.00 Health-Science Building for D'Youville College is scheduled for completion within eighteen months. It will be the second structure of a six building expansion program planned by the college.

Building will be six stories in height and have a fully developed lower level, providing seven stories of new facilities. A one story wing with a lower level will extend to the north. Two high speed elevators will serve all levels.

Lower level will contain lecture rooms, locker-lounge areas for students and faculty serviced by a canteen, special workshop for science departments, animal room, storage rooms for science departments and general supplies, mechanical equipment and service rooms. Located on the main floor will be administration offices for school of nursing, general offices for science departments, faculty conference rooms and lounge, three tiered lecture-demonstration rooms, multi-demonstration — seminar area and associated service rooms.

Remainder of the building will house lecture rooms, student study cubicles, teaching laboratories for various sciences, project laboratories, preparation rooms, reference reading rooms, observation rooms, seminar and conference rooms, faculty offices, and supporting technical areas to complete the teaching facilities for a prescribed science program.

The building will be of structural steel frame, fireproofed. Exterior of the building will be faced with buff-grayed brick, accented with limestone and greenstone to harmonize with the two dormitories and library recently constructed on the campus. Windows to be aluminum glazed with glare and heat reducing glass. The building will be air conditioned to permit a twelve hour day operation throughout the twelve months of the year under suitable climatic conditions.

REPORT
BUFFALO/WESTERN
NEW YORK
CHAPTER

In the creation of a broadly based demand for beauty and order—a demand for our services—the expansion of the opportunity for creative effort, our Chapter felt we must reasonably attempt to create and exploit any and all opportunities for Public Relations, Education and Demonstration! A detailed description of our efforts would be voluminous. It is sufficiently lengthy to identify the efforts:

Urban Renewal

On the Buffalo Waterfront Program, our Chapter contributed several thousand principal man hours, variantly estimated between 4,000 and 6,000, in program preparation and definitive design effort. We made this available to the City of Buffalo—without compensation—and the report was published in the A.I.A. Journal.

Ellicott Renewal Project: The City Council requested the Chapter to review and make recommendations on potential sponsors' submissions. A criteria was developed and a substantial number of days of principal time were contributed in evaluations and recommendations to assist the City.

To qualify for Urban Renewal, the City was required to prepare and adopt new comprehensive housing legislation. The Chapter was represented in such preparation, and also had its own Committee continuously cooperating and reviewing the legislation that has now been adopted.

On other aspects of Urban Planning, Aesthetic Control, and Urban Renewal, the Chapter is planning for Fall meetings with at least two other communities in the area.

Bulletin of Information

Three and one-half years were spent by committees and sub-committees in the review and preparation of a new document, "Information on Services and Fees," which have been distributed judiciously to appropriate public and civic people of responsibility as well as for their obvious use in working with clients.

Television

Chapter was approached by the local Educational T.V. Station with request to put on a half hour program on the "History of Architecture," which resulted in a complete series of eleven programs entirely prepared, edited and organized by the Chapter on such subjects as Geriatrics, School Design, Shopping Centers, Home Building Industry, Buildings of Worship, and "What Constitutes an Architect—his training." This series was quite well received; was reportedly used by forty or more stations with the Chapter receiving personal reports back from Miami, Los Angeles and Columbus.

On a commercial T.V. station, our Chapter has participated in two series of programs during the day of 15-minute duration in which an entirely different group of people could have been reached from that normally associated with the educational network.

Exhibits

The Chapter has averaged one or two major public exhibits each year where the material was assembled, selected, organized and set up by the Design Committee.

Press

In addition to identifying the Architects with the publication of their work, the Chapter is now preparing a series of discussion articles to be carried in one of the papers, and at the request of the other newspaper, the Design Committee together with the Public Relations Committee, are now preparing a selection of significant buildings to be published in the rotogravure section. Chapter feels it is not only significant that newspapers now feel Architecture is a subject of public interest, but that they should suggest we make selections as to such publication. We further feel that it is a reasonable demonstration of growing maturity when we can be judged by our fellow practitioners and take pride in their objectivity!

Historical Buildings

We have conducted in the past two years, and are programming for this Fall, a major meeting jointly with people interested in historical preservation; have actively and effectively supported the retention of one of our major structures which had been scheduled for demolition. We have cooperated with the Department of the Interior in a photographic review and preparation of adequate files and information.

Education

Chapter has a committee actively cooperating with representatives of the University of the State of New York, towards creation of a School of Architecture in our immediate area. We have taken note of the correlation between areas of greatest influence, and frequently, the greatest amount of use of architects in "non-required" work in those areas surrounding the Schools of Architecture.

Chapter has a Special Committee, with speakers, working with the secondary schools, where we have appeared on "career days" and where we have pushed a program of awareness of "what an architect does" to the general students. This has been at Junior and Senior High School levels.

Public Seminars

Following the excellent example of the first Seminar in New York City, our Chapter put on a major Seminar on Design and Environment at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery with Douglas Haskell of Architectural Forum as a keynote speaker, and with College Presidents, Bankers, Industrialists, and Educators, as panelists.

We were among the first to have an Area Seminar on Design in cooperation with the Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, Public Housing Administration, New York Regional Office, PHA, and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. The environmental considerations of Housing — both private and public—were most adequately presented.

Chapter has a Special Committee pushing for the concept of a Cultural and Sports Center for our geographic area.

A joint seminar was held with the Niagara Frontier Home Builders Association and we are engaged in setting up a joint committee to develop the influence of design in this area of construction.

The local Chapter of the Producers' Council, in cooperation with our Chapter, have the last two years, sponsored as their major annual event, broadly based Seminars: on School Design—the first year; and on Urban Renewal—this last June.

Design Committee

Recently one entire year's work centered around the question of design. A lot of new executive talent and design capabilities came to light from several excellent seminars, two of which were official Chapter meetings at the beginning and end of the effort. With the seminars being handled as "activities" rather than official meetings, they were more informal and productive. The strength of the Committee evolving from these, and the confidence enjoyed by this Committee, now permits our handling such touchy problems as: Selection of proper buildings for publication and how this can be broadly presented?

Bulletin

As a result of the sequence of events listed above, greater attention is now being directed to the expansion of our concept as to what our Chapter Bulletin should be. We are developing a program for an effective instrument for Public Relations and Education—and with an adequate distribution.

Graphics

The Design Committee completely redesigned and developed an appropriate related presentation for our letterheads, our Bulletins, our Schedule of Services and Fees, our Directory—in essence, our identity!

Following participation by the Educators in our Aesthetic Seminars, the Chapter has been engaged in assisting the University of the State of New York in expanding a program on "Environment." This warrants a bit of detailed explanation:

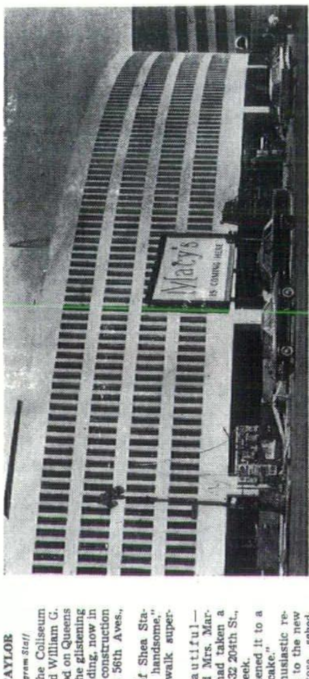
In many areas, particularly the small towns, the Art Teacher is the local inspiration, critic, and developer of taste. As we had already been engaged, where opportunity presented itself, in attempting to reach the Junior and Senior High groups, the particular appropriateness of teaching teachers looked awfully good! Two of the corporate members of our Chapter are now engaged in part-time teaching afternoon and evening at the under-graduate and graduate level, reaching students who are predominantly, at the present, in the teaching profession. The Director of this program is a panel participant at our Monday Seminar. We are jointly working on a major program that could be of national significance for the Spring.

If we are to meet the challenge of creating a broad demand for beauty and order in our environment, we need to build the awareness as to what an Architect is—an awareness of the potential contribution he can make!

In essence—We want to look alive!

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND SUN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1965

New Macy Building Is Unic



View of Macy's new Queens store showing spiral ramp for cars at far right

EDITORIAL

Why Is It that the reports by newspapers on any theatrical play that is produced even if one performance is given and it closes, any motion picture premiere, any dance or musical performance, any work of sculpture or painting that is exhibited, is documented by the press in great detail: the author, the playwright, the producer, the performers, the sculptor, the artist? Yet when a significant building designed to last fifty years or more is built, more often than not, they fail to name the architect. Since much more is needed of the architect's talent and ability to produce a lasting structure, it seems odd that the fourth estate neglects to give the architect the credit he deserves. This seems to be especially true of large metropolitan newspapers, and we would like to know why.

By the way the credits for the new Macy's Department Store are: Architects: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; Structural Engineers: Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht; Electrical Engineers: Syska & Hennessey, Inc. and General Contractor: Walter Kidde Constructors, Inc.

PROPOSED BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

Following are the By-Law amendments which have been recommended for submission to the delegates at the annual meeting and convention:

Present By-Law
Article II, Section 1—Membership

Section 1. The Association shall function in local areas through non-profit organizations, objects and purposes of which shall be similar with those of the Association. Membership organizations shall be called "Constituent Organizations," which function:

a) Under a charter granted by the American Institute of Architects.
b) As the following architectural societies:
Brooklyn Society of Architects.
New York Society of Architects.

Proposed By-Law

Section 1. The Association shall function in local areas, within its territorial confines, thru membership organizations hereinafter known as "Constituent Organizations," which shall be non-profit organizations whose objects and purposes shall be similar to those of the Association. Constituent Organizations shall be limited to those which function under the following categories:

a) As a chapter of the American Institute of Architects, operating under a charter duly granted by the Institute.
b) As non-Institute affiliated architectural societies which are presently members of the Association. These are the Brooklyn Society of Architects, and the New York Society of Architects.

Each Constituent Organization shall enjoy full privileges and rights in the affairs of the Association, and shall be empowered to induct new members into its organization, in each of the several categories, in accordance with its organization By-Laws.

Explanation—We are all aware of the confusion, difficulties and embarrassment surrounding the recent application of the Rockland County Society for membership in the Association. The expenditure of time and effort on the part of the officers and several Directors of the Association, as well as officers of the Institute, in an attempt to resolve this problem, is beyond assessment.

This Committee feels that the Association has been placed in an unfortunate position. On the one hand, the Association is informed by the Institute that its charter as a regional organiza-

tion of the Institute will be in jeopardy if an additional non-affiliated (Institute) constituent organization is admitted to Association membership. On the other hand, there is no provision in the present By-Laws to preclude the admission of this or any other similarly constituted association. Had our By-Laws been specific in this respect, we feel that the Rockland Society situation could have been easily resolved by its integration of members into one of the Association's chapters or societies, and we propose this By-Law amendment as a means of avoiding a recurrence of this problem.

We understand, from President Macomber, that a written statement from the Institute, clarifying and defining its policy in this matter will be forthcoming.

Present By-Law
Article II—Section 2—Membership

Section 2. There shall be three classes of membership. Any person of good character shall be eligible for membership under the following categories:

a) Constituent Members
   1. Registered architects who are corporate members in the AIA in good standing in a Chapter in New York State.
   2. Registered architects not members of the AIA, who are members in good standing in a constituent organization of the Association.

b) Associate members of constituent organizations who are in good standing in such organizations. Associate members do not have the right to vote.

c) Members Emeritus. Every retired member of the Association as defined in these By-Laws.

Proposed By-Law

Section 2. Membership in this Association shall be limited to persons of good character allied with the profession of architecture, and qualifying under one of the following categories:

a) Constituent member: An Architect whose registration is currently in force in the State of New York, and who, additionally, is a member in good standing as:
   1. A Corporate or Professional Associate member of a constituent organization which functions as a chapter of the American Institute of Architects.
   2. A full member of a constituent organization not affiliated with the American Institute of Architects (as described elsewhere in these By-Laws).

Constituent members shall enjoy full rights and privileges accorded by these By-Laws. They shall be entitled to vote on any matter related to the Association, to serve as delegates to the Annual Convention, to serve on any committee which the Association may create, and be eligible to election as an officer or director of the Association.

b) Associate member: A person not necessarily a registered architect, whose qualifications for membersehip are in accordance with the By-Laws of one or more constituent organizations with which he is affiliated.

An Associate member shall be entitled to attend the annual meetings of the Association and participate in the functions attendant thereto, provided that he shall not be recognized as a delegate representing a constituent organization nor have voting privileges in the business sessions. An Associate member shall not be eligible to become an officer or director of the Association, nor shall he be a member of a policy-forming committee.

c) Member Emeritus: Any constituent member of the Association who has retired from active practice or who has become incapacitated to the extent that he is no longer able to engage in architecture; who has been a member in good standing in one or more constituent organizations of the Association for fifteen successive years prior to his application for this membership category and who shall furnish evidence that he is eligible to become a Member Emeritus of a constituent organization with which he is affiliated.

The Board of Directors shall be empowered to consider the application of a Member Emeritus whose fifteen years of previous membership include architectural organizations other than the Association.

A Member Emeritus shall be accorded the full rights and privileges of a constituent member, except that he shall not be eligible to become an officer or director of the Association.

A Member Emeritus shall be relieved from payment of dues to the Association, effective as of the first day of the year following his admission into this category.

All members in good standing in the categories listed above shall receive each issue of the official publication of the Association, together with such documents, bulletins and items of informa-

tion as may, from time to time, be disseminated to the general membership.

Explanation—The Committee believes that the foregoing changes will help clarify the three categories of membership as they relate to their rights and privileges.

Present By-Law—Article III—Section 12 (b)

Section 12 (b). A member in good standing who has served at least one full term as president of the Association shall automatically become an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors for life. Such ex-officio members of the Board shall have voting rights until the annual convention of 1962; thereafter voting rights of ex-officio members of the Board shall be limited to a period of 5 years after the expiration of their last term of office.

Proposed By-Law

A member in good standing who has served not less than one full term as president of the Association shall be entitled to become an ex-officio member of the Board of Directors, with voting privileges, for a period of three years following the expiration of his term of office as president. Thereafter he shall be eligible for election to life-time membership in the Past Presidents' Council.

Explanation—Active members of the Board of Directors include the six elected officers and the representative from each of the fourteen constituent organizations—a total of twenty. Present By-Laws provide for voting participation by all other past presidents. This Committee suggests Director consideration of the probable pattern of the directors' meetings under the present system. Currently we are retiring presidents at the rate of one per year. Thankfully, the longevity enjoyed by members of the architectural profession indicates that we will have the majority of our past presidents among us for many years to come. This suggests that the number of those participating in the meetings of the Association directors will continue to increase, to the point that the meetings will become unmanageable, the cost will become excessive, and we may conceivably approach the time when it will be difficult to find suitable accommodations for our meetings.

This Committee recognizes the considerable background of experience that can be contributed by past presidents of the Association, drawn from their many years of intimate participation in its activities. We feel, however, that a three-year membership on the Board, following the termination of a president's term of office would be sufficient to transmit the information necessary for the continuation of the affairs of the Association.

This Committee suggests that the directors give consideration to the creation of a Past Presidents Council. Those members who have served one full term as president of the State Association would be eligible to election to this Council, upon suitable approval by the Board of Directors, and the term of office would be for life. It is envisioned that this would create an interested and informed group whose contributions, periodically, would reflect their individual abilities and experiences. It is suggested that such a Council would be suitably recognized at the annual meetings of the Association, with opportunity for a special group meeting, and that it would become known and available as a special advisory aid to the directors.

Present By-Law
Article IV—Section 1—Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First, a Second, and a Third Vice President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There shall be one Director from each of the constituent organizations of the Association. The officers, the directors, and the ex-officio members as defined in Article III Section 12 (b) shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Proposed By-Law

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be the President, the First Vice President—President Elect, three Vice Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer. There shall be one Director from each of the constituent organizations. The officers, the directors and the ex-officio members, as defined in Article III Section 12 (b), shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 2

Section 2. The officers shall be elected by the Association at the annual Convention as hereinafter provided.

Proposed By-Law

Section 2. With the exception of the First Vice President who shall automatically succeed to to the presidency, the officers shall be elected at the annual meeting as herein provided, except that in the event that the First Vice Presi-

dent is unable or unwilling to assume the office of President, and has so notified the Nominating Committee not less than sixty days prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting, that the Committee shall then designate one nominee for the office of President and shall recognize and place in nomination the names of any additional candidates for this office, whose petitions have been received as provided in Article V Section 2 of these By-Laws.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 3

Section 3. The terms of office of the officers shall be one year. A year is to be here construed as the period between adjournments of two successive annual Conventions.
(No change proposed of above section)

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 4

Section 4. The term of office for the President, and Vice Presidents, shall be limited to one year, but each officer may be eligible to serve in the same office after a lapse of at least one term. The First Vice President shall be automatically designated as President-Elect for the next succeeding term of office. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be ineligible to hold office for more than three successive terms to the same office until the lapse of at least one term.

Proposed By-Law

Section 4. The President and First Vice President shall serve for not more than one term. The Vice Presidents shall serve for not more than two successive terms. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall serve for not more than three successive terms. The President and First Vice President cannot be elected to the same office until the lapse of one year. The other officers may hold the same office for the terms herein prescribed.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 5

To be deleted; in conflict with Section 3 (see Section 3).
Section 5. The term of each officer shall begin on January 1 after the close of the Annual Convention at which he is elected, and shall continue in office until December 31st. His successor shall be installed at the Annual Convention and his term of office shall commence the following January 1st.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 6

Section 6. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Vice Presidents in the order of their rank.
Proposed By-Law—Now becomes Section 5 (previous Section 5 deleted).
Section 5. At the first meeting of the Board of of Directors following the annual meeting, the Board shall designate the rank of succession of the elected Vice Presidents. If thereafter the office of President shall become vacant, it shall be filled by the First Vice President. In the event that the First Vice President is unable to succeed to the presidency, that office shall then be filled by the Vice Presidents in the order of succession designated by the directors.
Present By-Laws—No change in Sections 7 and 8, which will be renumbered 6 and 7 respectively.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 9
Section 9. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Association. It shall authorize and assign such duties and such authority as it deems necessary to carry on the work of the Association. It shall designate those authorized to sign checks for Association disbursements and for Convention disbursements.
Proposed By-Law—Section 9 becomes Section 8—Article IV.
Note: To the present By-Law, following language is added to the text shown above. After the word . . . disbursements, addition of the following sentence:

> The Committees of the Association, their chairmen and members shall be established as provided elsewhere in these specifications.

Further Note: Present Sections 10, 11 and 12, will be renumbered 9, 10 and 11, respectively—all under Article IV.
Explanation—These amendments were proposed by the Nominating Committee, which suggested that the present and almost automatic succession of officers to the presidency may not be in the best interests of the Association. On the one hand, there is an apparent obligation on the part of the Association to promote the officers in a ladder-like succession to the presidency, despite their individual qualifications. On the other hand, officers find themselves precipitated into situations for which they cannot gracefully escape. The creation of multiple vice presidents would establish at this level a field of competition, from which the Association could elect a candidate best qualified for the office of First Vice President and thereafter, President.

Present By-Law—Article IV—Section 12

Section 12. The Association may retain a salaried Executive Director whose qualifications as determined by the Board will permit him to assume charge of and to perform the technical and staff duties of the Association under the direction of the Board. The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Association and need not be an architect.

Proposed By-Law—Now becomes Article IV—Section 11

Section 11. (The last sentence only of the foregoing text is changed) : The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Board of Directors of the Association, nor any of its appointed committees, and need not be an architect.

Explanation—The Committee can foresee the possibility, in future years, that the Association may appoint an Executive Director who would be a member of a constituent organization. In this event he should be entitled to full voting rights in his chapter or society, and should be further entitled to represent his constituent organization as a delegate to the annual meeting. The Committee feels that the sense of this By-Law provision will be preserved by excluding the Executive Director from voting privileges at any meeting of the Directors, or in any committee which is involved in determining policy for the State Assocation. The Executive Director shall continue to be a member, ex-officio, of all committees of the Association.

Present By-Law
Article V—Section 1—Elections

At each annual Convention the officers shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected. In the event of a contest for any office such election shall be by secret ballot.

Proposed By-Law

Section 1. To the above text, add following sentence after word ballot. The term of office of the officers shall expire simultaneously with the adjournment of the annual meeting.

Explanation—Officers will take office actually at annual meeting, instead of waiting, as at present, to January 1st following.

Present By-Law—Article VII—Section 2
Constituent Organizations

Section 2. Each constituent organization shall designate from its own membership a director and an alternate to serve on the Board of Directors of the Association. Such director or alternate shall assume their places on the Board on the first of January following their designations.

Proposed By-Law

Section 2. The term of office for each director elected by a constituent organization to the Board of Directors shall be for one year. The limitation of service on the Board of Directors shall be three consecutive terms. No director shall be eligible for re-election to the Board until after the lapse of at least one year following the expiration of his last term of service.

The term of office for a director representing a constituent organization shall become effective immediately upon his election to this office by his constituent organization. Notice of his election shall simultaneously be given to the central office of the Association by the secretary of that constituent organization. The Executive Director shall immediately thereafter acquaint the officers of the Association of the election of the new director, and shall publish this information in the next issue of the official publication of the Association.

Explanation—The provision for limiting the terms of the directors will make possible a continual but gradual change in the make-up of the Board and will insure an infusion of ideas necessary to the growth and development of the Association. Not only will there be the advantage of changing personalities, but there should be a better and more comprehensive reflection of the thinking of the constituent organizations. Some of the constituents vary in their election of directors. Others have the habit of returning the same representative to this office year after year.

Present By-Law—Article VIII—Section 2
Fees, Dues, Finances

Section 2. The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by the annual Convention. The constituent organizations shall be responsible for the collection and the transmittal of these funds to the Association.

Proposed By-Law

Section 2. The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by an Annual Convention, and shall remain in effect until changed by the action of a subsequent Annual Convention. (Balance of text as to collections and transmittals remains the same.)

Booth 32 ACOUSTICAL DECK ERECTORS CORPORATION
16 Fisher Avenue
Tuckahoe, New York
Roof Deck
REPRESENTATIVES:
Joseph Gottfried
Frank Higgins
W. M. Center
D. Crawford
T. F. Leavitt
C. T. Brickman
T. J. Bell

23 ALLIANCE WALL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Topton, Pa.
Jerome R. Salton
Architectural Porcelain on Steel and Aluminum

60 ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA
Alcoa Building
Pittbsurgh, Pa.
James M. Arnold
Duranodic 300 Finish—New Die Cast Aluminum Spectator Seating—Other architectural Finishes for Aluminum

26 AMERICAN OLEAN TILE COMPANY
1000 Cannon Avenue
Lansdale, Pa.
Ceramic Tile for Walls and Floors—color coordination service for large products
REPRESENTATIVES:
George W. Thorp, 3rd
Donald H. Benedict
James G. Dox
Harry W. Iversen
Joseph J. Kufta
John E. Reiner
Donald J. Sutherland

19 AMERICAN SEATING COMPANY
923 West Genesee Street
Syracuse 4, New York
School Furniture and Equipment, Church Furniture, Public Seating
REPRESENTATIVES:
J. A. Ott
S. C. Noxon
R. L. Schumann
J. S. Warren
D. A. Middleton
A. V. Trento
J. Corrigan
R. K. Kenaga

22 ANDERSEN CORPORATION
Bayport, Minnesota 55003
REPRESENTATIVES:
Don Hayner
Bob Keating
Fred Kellogg
Verne Parry
Jerry Staples

7 E. L. BAKER SONS
Webster, New York
Robert M. Baker, E. L. Baker Sons
William A. Jurney, Electra Protection Co. New York and Albany
George L. Morse, Morse-Collins Inc. Ithaca, New York
Lightning Protection

29 BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Bethlehem, Pa. 18016
E. G. Pedersen
R. H. Kinsell
Bethlehem's Mayari R Weathering Steel for Exposed Unpainted Applications

Booth 34 BINGHAMTON BRICK CO. INC.
P. O. Box 1216
Binghamton, New York 13902
Face Brick
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Harry A. Smith, Jr.
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31 CUPPLES PRODUCTS CORPORATION
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24 DEVOE & RAYNOLDS COMPANY INC.
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Booth 33 EMPIRE CLAY PRODUCTS INC.
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61 FEDERAL SEABOARD TERRA COTTA CORP.
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Architectural Terra Cotta, Ceramic Veneer, CV Durathin
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99 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016
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James E. McHenry, Jr.
Flat Glass—Heavy Duty Plate Glass

54 LOIRE IMPORTS INC.
150 East 35th Street
New York, N. Y. 10016
Thomas Clark
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30 LUMINAL PAINTS INC.
411 Wilson Avenue
Newark 5, New Jersey
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Manufacturers of Fine Finishes for Home and Industry

40 MAIN PLASTIC COMPANY INC.
900 Edgewater Road
Bronx, N. Y. 10474
Balcony and Terrace Aluminum Railings, Preco Quick Rock
REPRESENTATIVES:
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Thomas A. Mallan
Irwin Silverman—Rainbow Aluminum Industries

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6048 Riverdale Avenue
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Meriden, Connecticut
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Commercial Incandescent Lighting Equipment

3 THE MOSAIC TILE COMPANY
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Ray Gear
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42 PAWLING RUBBER COMPANY
Pawling, New York
Roderick E. Collette
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15-16 PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
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39 RUBBER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
(A subsidiary of Hooker Chemical Corp.)
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Plastic Railings
REPRESENTATIVES:
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New York, N. Y. 10017
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58-59 D. J. SALISBURY INC.
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56 STARK CERAMICS INC.
P. O. Box 230
Canton, Ohio 44701
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J. K. Weckesser, Jr., Weckesser Brick Co., Rochester, N. Y.
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Structural Glazed Facing Tile

5 STYRO SALES COMPANY
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20 UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
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R. A. Wallbrecker
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NEWS

The architectural office of Alfred Shaknis, A.I.A., Glenhead, Long Island, N. Y. announced on July 1st that Peter Schuyler Van Bloem has joined the firm, now named The Office of Alfred Shaknis—Peter S. Van Bloem. Mr. Van Bloem is a former officer of the New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects. He is a graduate and former instructor from Columbia University.

ROCKEFELLER MAPS PLANS FOR HUDSON

Governor Rockefeller called on the Legislature last month to help put the state's scenic house in order before the Federal Government writes its initials in the blight that threatens the scenic Hudson River valley.

In presenting a sweeping conservation plan to establish a Hudson River Valley Scenic and Historic Corridor in conjunction with the improvement of the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves, the Governor indicated that he hoped to forestall action on the more modest federal plans that have been put forward to create a national scenic highway between Yonkers and Newburgh.

Bills for such a limited program have been introduced into both houses of Congress by Representatives Richard L. Ottinger of Westchester and Jonathan B. Bingham of the Bronx and by Senators Jacob K. Javits and Robert F. Kennedy.

The governor's blueprint would create a park-like strip extending one mile inland from both banks of the Hudson that would run from the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge to the southern edge of the Adirondack Preserve. He suggested that the corridor lands be used in the pattern set with the Forest Preserve areas.

"Wilderness," Rockefeller said, "should be conscientiously preserved; forests which are not true wilderness should have limited use and some areas should be for wider-ranging recreation."

Municipalities, industry and private owners were asked to support the proposal by improving "the park aspects of the river environment."

In requesting the establishment of the Corridor before action by the Federal Government, the Governor asked the legislature to direct the Hudson River Valley Commission to conduct a land study and to make "detailed recommendations concerning practical ways to carry out the objectives of the plan."

Hoping to include the Jersey Shore of the Hudson in the Corridor, he also sought the cooperation of Governor Richard J. Hughes of New Jersey.

The overall conservation scheme also petitioned for considerable land additions to the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserves and the transition of the two areas to park-like concept.

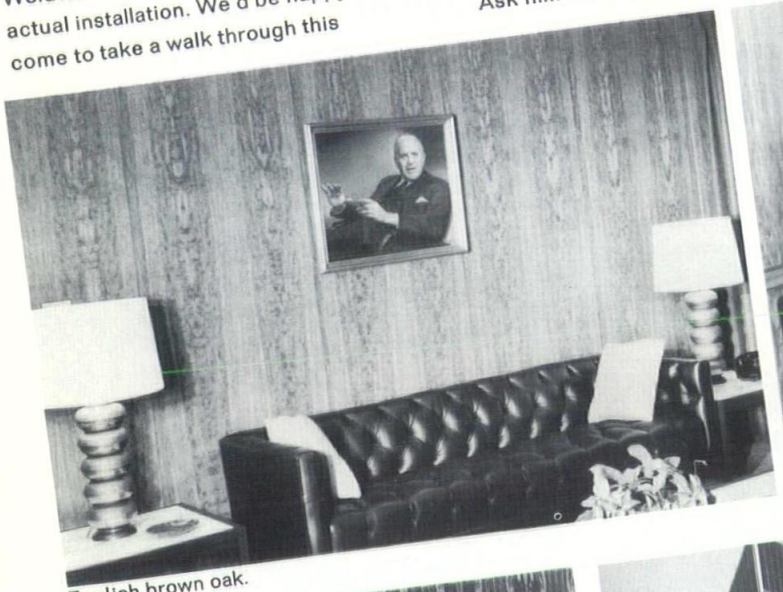
The basic points of the forest plan included:

A continuing program of land acquisition. Although totaling some 2.5 million acres, the state-owned forest lands are not contiguous and intermingle with private lands.

Federally-aided construction of scenic roads.

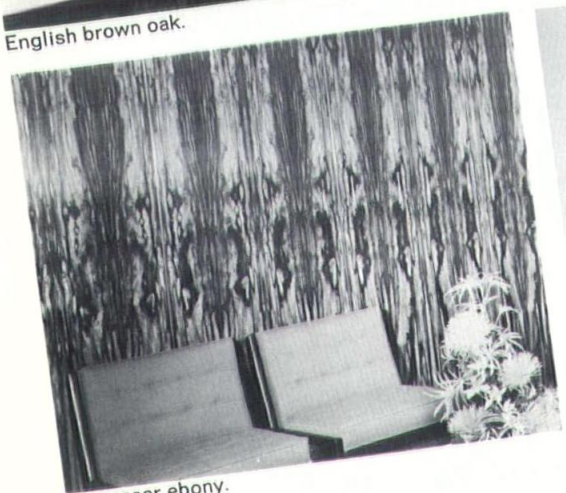
Come take a walk through our woods.

These are some of our offices in the new United States Plywood Building. Each is a functioning example of Weldwood® Architectural paneling in actual installation. We'd be happy if you'd come to take a walk through this gallery of wood masterpieces. And stop in at our main floor showroom. One of our Architects Service people will escort you among domestic woods and exotic imports in infinite variety. Ask him for suggestions on veneer matchings, core materials, and finishes. And about the many other products in our extensive line of building materials. They're all exhibited in abundance to help you meet every design requirement, fit virtually every budget.



English brown oak.

French walnut.



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Veneer sample drawer in main floor showroom.

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NYSAA PUBLIC WORKS RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY AIA CONVENTION

The following Resolution sponsored by the NYSAA, was unanimously adopted by the American Institute of Architects at its annual convention in Washington, D.C., June 14-18, 1965. It is expected that it will provide the stimulation needed to effect a better distribution of federal public works projects commissions to a wider group of private architects:

Presented by: New York State Association of Architects **Resolution** No. 8

Reference: Public Works Projects

Whereas, the planning of public works projects is of utmost importance to the nation, state and the community, and

Whereas, a broader distribution of architectural assignments in public works through the utilization of qualified offices both large and small would result in greater architectural quality and economy, and

Whereas, the General Services Administration has announced the taking of steps to establish an advisory panel composed of distinguished architects to develop criteria for and to advise this agency in the selection of the architects for such projects, and

Whereas, the Foreign Buildings Office of the State Department has for some years been selecting architects on a merit basis from those recommended by an advisory committee of the American Institute of Architects and has produced superior architecture and service in the public interest.

Now Therefore be it Resolved, that the Board of the Institute recommend to appropriate federal agencies procedures for architect selection for federal public works projects which would result in a better distribution of these design commissions, and

Be it Further Resolved, that the state organizations of the American Institute of Architects be urged to recommend enactment of similar measures in their respective states on a state and local level; and

Be it Further Resolved, that the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled at Washington, D.C., June 13 to 18, 1965, lend its complete support in promoting these objectives.

Credit for bringing this resolution to a successful conclusion is due to Al Melnicker, Joseph F. Addonizio, John N. Linn, Irving P. Marks, Anthony T. Nappi, and Committee Chairman Robert Kaplan—appointed by Allen Macomber, President of NYSAA; and to Henry L. Wright, Past President, AIA, Arthur G. Odell, President, AIA, and Morris Ketchum, President-elect AIA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND SEEKS COUNTY ARCHITECT

The Government of Montgomery County, Maryland desires to fill the position of County Architect and Director, Department of Buildings and Grounds.

Montgomery County, Maryland, adjacent to Washington, D. C., 520 sq. miles, highly urbanized, 450,000 pop. acts as architectural consultant to County Manager and all departments and agencies. Responsible for the approval of new buildings, contracts, specifications and drawings; coordinates the activities of architects and builders under contract with the County Government; and plans, coordinates and directs the activities and operations of the Department of Buildings and Grounds. Degree in Architecture or Architectural Engineering and 7 years responsible and diversified experience, 2 years of which must have been in an administrative capacity. Must be registered Architect in the State of Maryland or eligible for such registration. An appointment at any step in the salary range ($12,159 to $15,389) may be made depending upon the qualifications of the applicant. For information and application, write County Personnel Office, REP Section, County Office Building, Rockville, Maryland.

DESIGN CONCEPT SEMINAR

This is advance notice of a Design Evaluation Seminar to be held in the Central New York Chapter territory on Friday, November 19th, at a location to be determined.

The program has been worked out by the Institute's Committee on Aesthetics after two years of experimentation, and has been successfully held in New Orleans, California, and several places in the West. This is the first one in the East. It will be a closed door session, limited to practicing Architects, for one day only, from 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. It is sponsored by The Institute.

More complete details will be available at a later date, but if you wish to file your name, you may do so by sending a letter to Cyril T. Tucker, Chmn. Publicity & Information, 377 Glen Ellen Way, Rochester 18, N. Y.

CONSERVATION OF WATER

by Syska & Hennessy, Inc.
Consulting Engineers

Since the spring of last year, the daily press has been carrying news stories, editorials and reports of proposed plans for combating the impending serious water shortage in the metropolitan New York area. Legal regulations and administrative directives for control of usage have been instituted to manage the immediate crisis; different public entities have set up study groups to work out schemes for satisfying growing future demands; in short, the question of adequate water supply is of large public interest. The effect of these efforts will depend on the collective action of the consumers, industry and design engineers.

In this letter, we shall endeavor to present some of the methods for alleviating the present acute shortage of water, and engineering projects which will provide long term solutions. While the main theme will be the conservation of water in design and operation of buildings, other interesting aspects will also be discussed.

1. Control of wastage: A leaky, dripping faucet can waste as much as 5 gallons of water per day—enough for one good shower. In an area such as New York City, so tightly packed with a multitude of buildings, schools, hospitals, hotels, apartments and industries, it can readily be seen how great a saving must arise from this one source alone. A regular maintenance schedule to control such wastage should be implemented by each and every building owner. The following is a check list for devices to be inspected and maintained periodically.

- Faucets — leaks, not adjusted for minimum acceptable flow.
- Tank type closets — improper operation of ball valve.
- Flush valves—not adjusted for minimum acceptable flow.
- Pressure regulating valves — not adjusted for minimum acceptable flow.
- Pump glands — excessive leakage due to improper adjustment.
- Float valves—for cooling towers, water tanks, and expansion tanks. Improper adjustment of float valve or badly maintained valve seat.

2. Improvement in design: Plumbing fixtures of improved design are available for a very modest increase in price. While in some cases, it may be difficult, impractical or uneconomical to change all the existing plumbing fixtures, every new system should be designed with an eye on con-

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trol of wastage and more efficient use of the available sources. The extra effort in design or increase in cost of equipment will prove hardly discernible. In the overall interest of community, the burden, if any, should be shared by the plumbing design engineers, equipment manufacturers and the owners.

Several components of a typical plumbing system, if of an improved design, can yield substantial savings in water consumption.

- The same dripping faucet for example, can be fitted with a long life washer and flow limiting orifice.
- All fixtures in public spaces should have self closing faucets.
- The flush valves for water closets may be purchased with a device to supply a metered quantity of water irrespective of how long the operating handle is depressed.

Apart from improvements in the components, the plumbing systems should also be designed to encourage conservation of water. In case of an extended domestic hot water system, water should be kept under constant circulation and fixtures connected directly to the circulating line to eliminate the usual wastage from a fixture to bring the water up to proper temperature. In the same manner, if a central chilled drinking water system is employed, the chilled water should be circulated constantly to supply water cool enough for drinking the moment the faucet is opened.

Incidentally, good design will not only eliminate wastage of water, but will also produce savings in energy consumption of pumps, water heaters and water chillers.

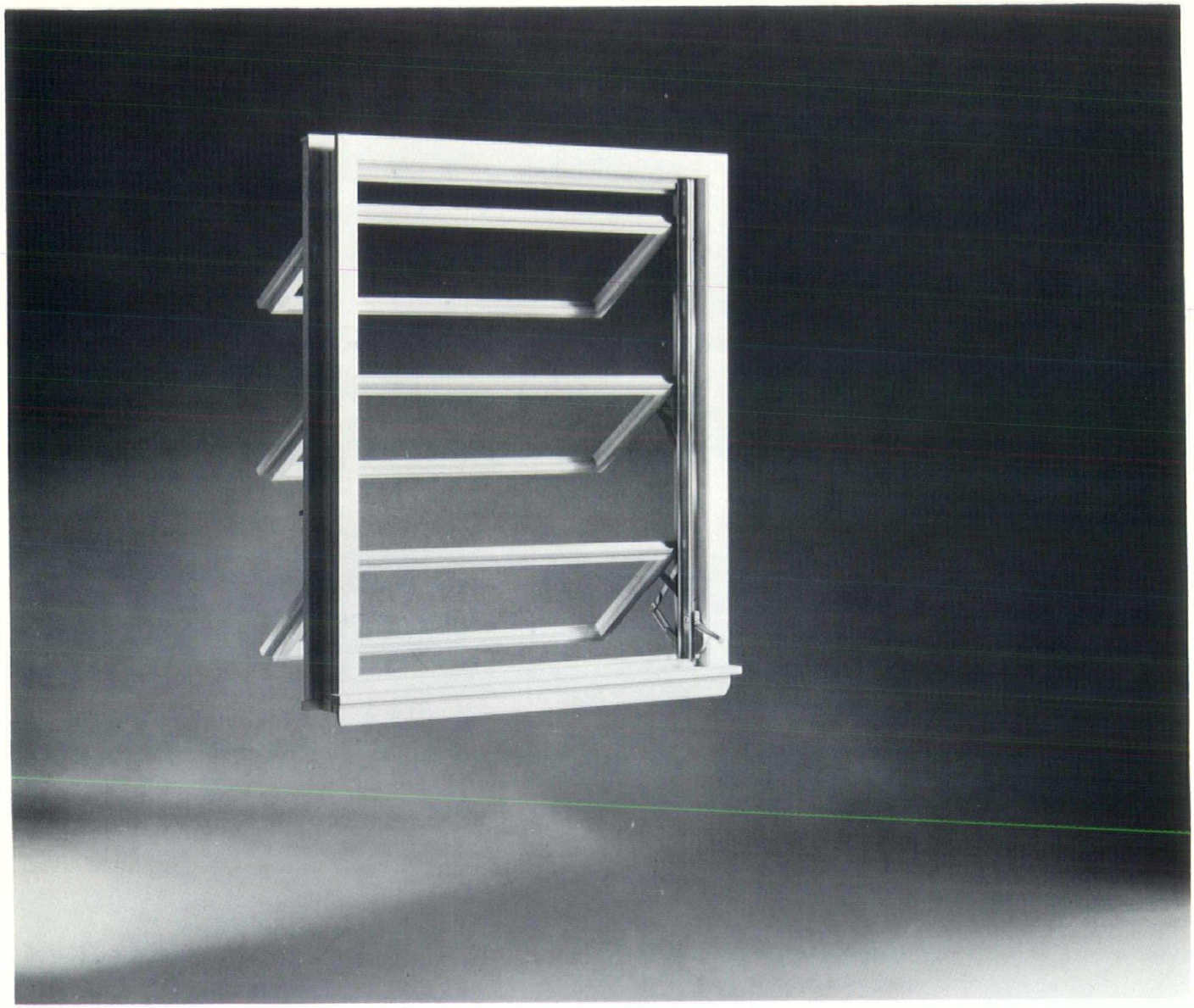
3. Water for heating and air conditioning systems: Potable water in large quantities is consumed for heating and air conditioning systems. With slight modifica-

tions in design, it is possible to reduce or eliminate this demand and at the same time effect operating economics.

- Steam condensate need not be cooled by potable water. During the winter season, it can be utilized for space heating or can be cooled by outside air, while in the summer, water from a cooling tower can cool the condensate. Better still, condensate hot or cold can be dumped into the cooling tower which in turn will also reduce the make up water demand from the potable sources.
- Cooling towers for re-cooling of condenser water are mandatory except for very small refrigeration units. Such small refrigeration units should be either air cooled or cooled by non-potable water.
- Cooling towers should be of improved design to minimize windage and carry-over loss of water. Make up water for cooling towers may be either non-potable or condensed steam instead of potable water.
- Cooling tower and boiler blow down loss can be reduced by improved water treatment.
- Properly treated non-potable water can be used for initial cleaning, testing and filling of heating and cooling systems.

4. Metering of water: Between the years 1963 and 1964, daily water consumption was reduced by 10% as a result of an energetic campaign for water conservation initiated by the New York City Authorities. The present shortage may justify more aggressive action to discourage wastage of water. Serious consideration should be given to installation of water meters for each and every consumer. Further, each consumer should be allowed a quota depending upon size, usage and occupancy of the building.

TO BE CONTINUED



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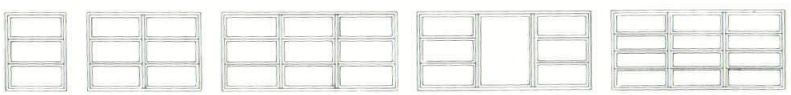

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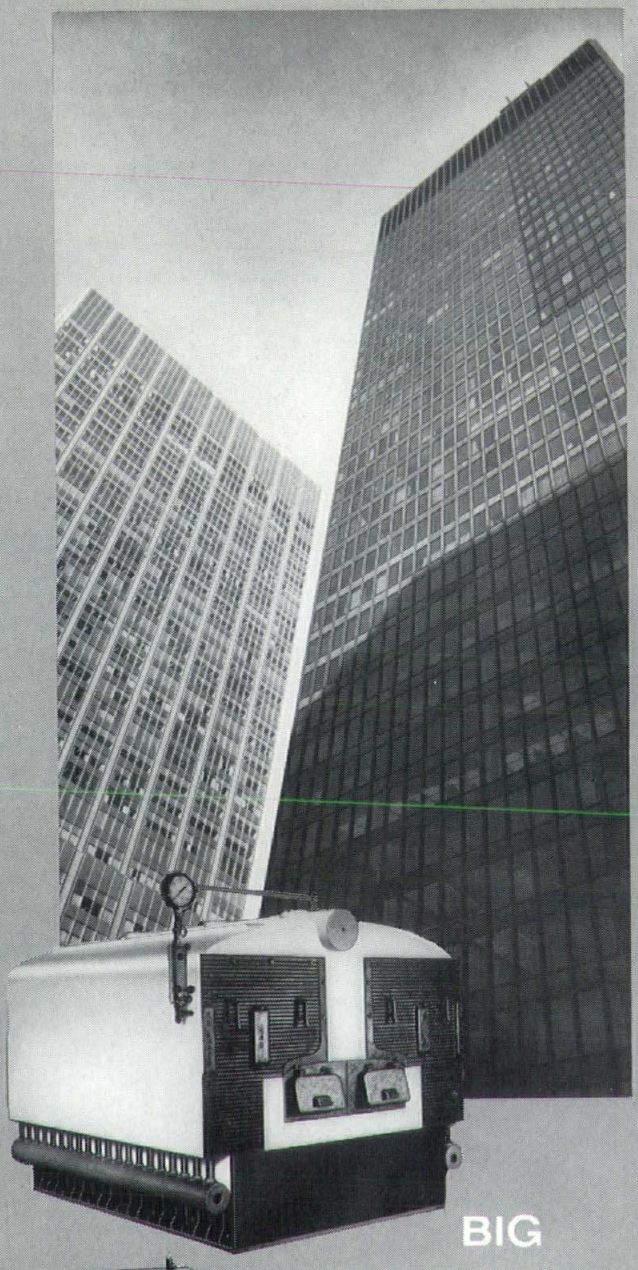
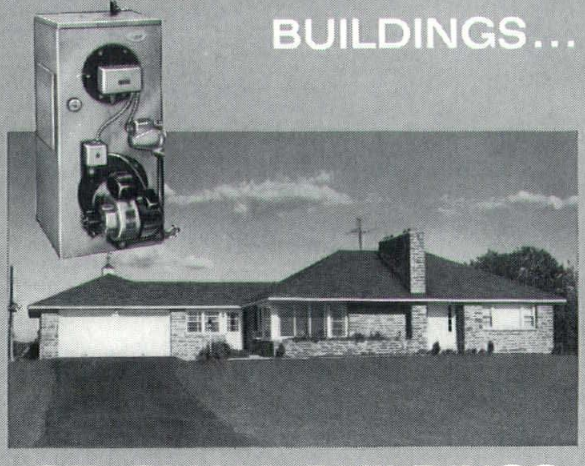


BIG BUILDINGS...



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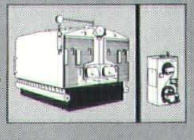

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A reminder from L·O·F to anyone about to build a building

Good architecture is the product of a good architect working with a good client.

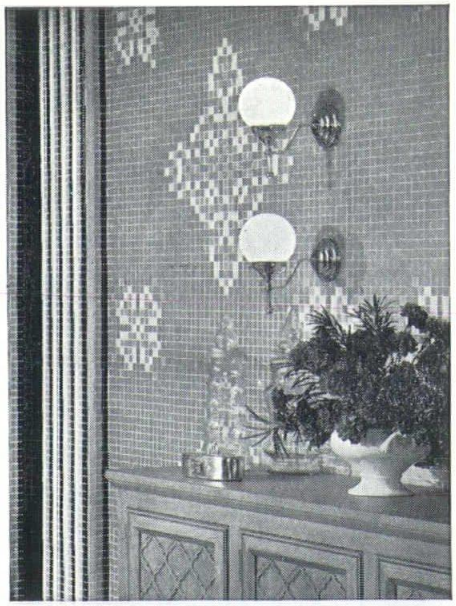
A good client specifies clearly what he wants his building to do and what he can afford to pay for it.

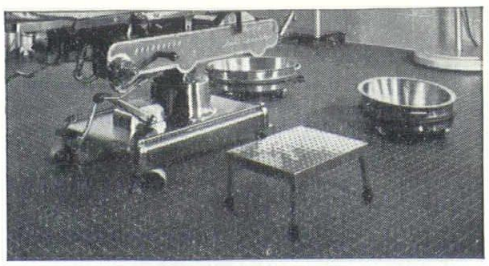
A good architect specifies clearly what he thinks the building design should be and what products and materials should go into it.

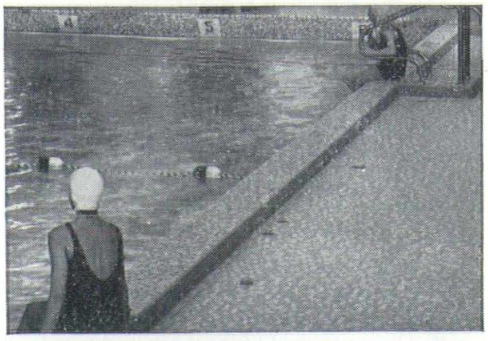
Then each stays with the other's specifications. And gets a building of which he is proud.

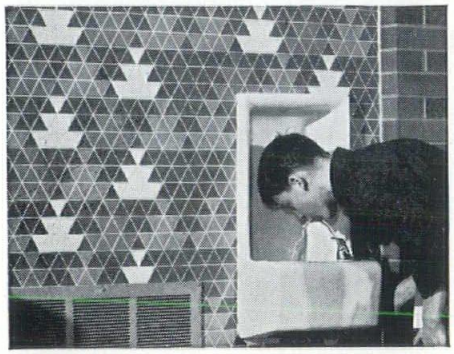
Libbey·Owens·Ford Toledo, Ohio

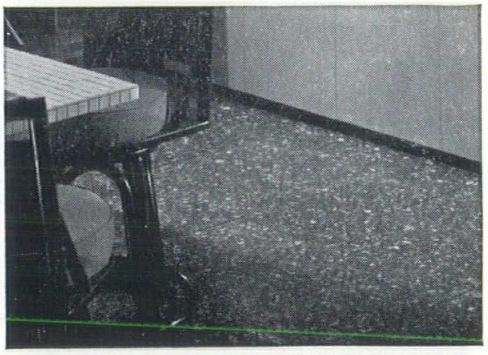
This advertisement appears this month in Fortune and The Wall Street Journal. Free reprints available.

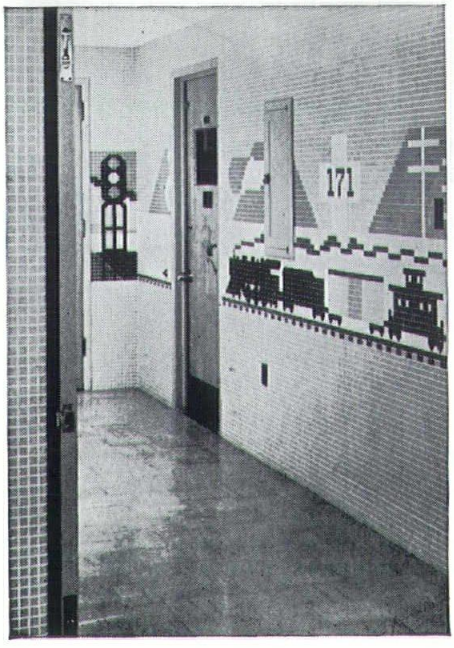


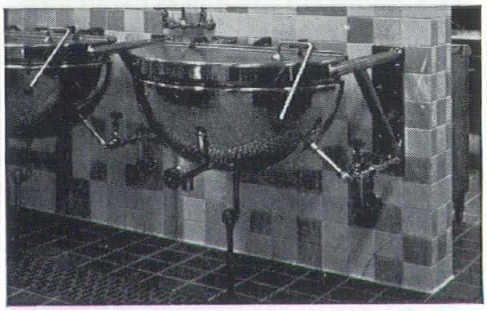


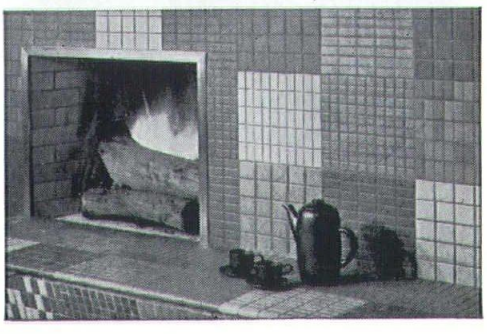












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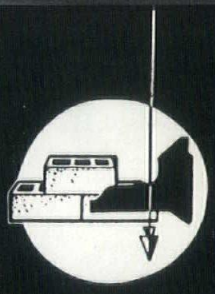

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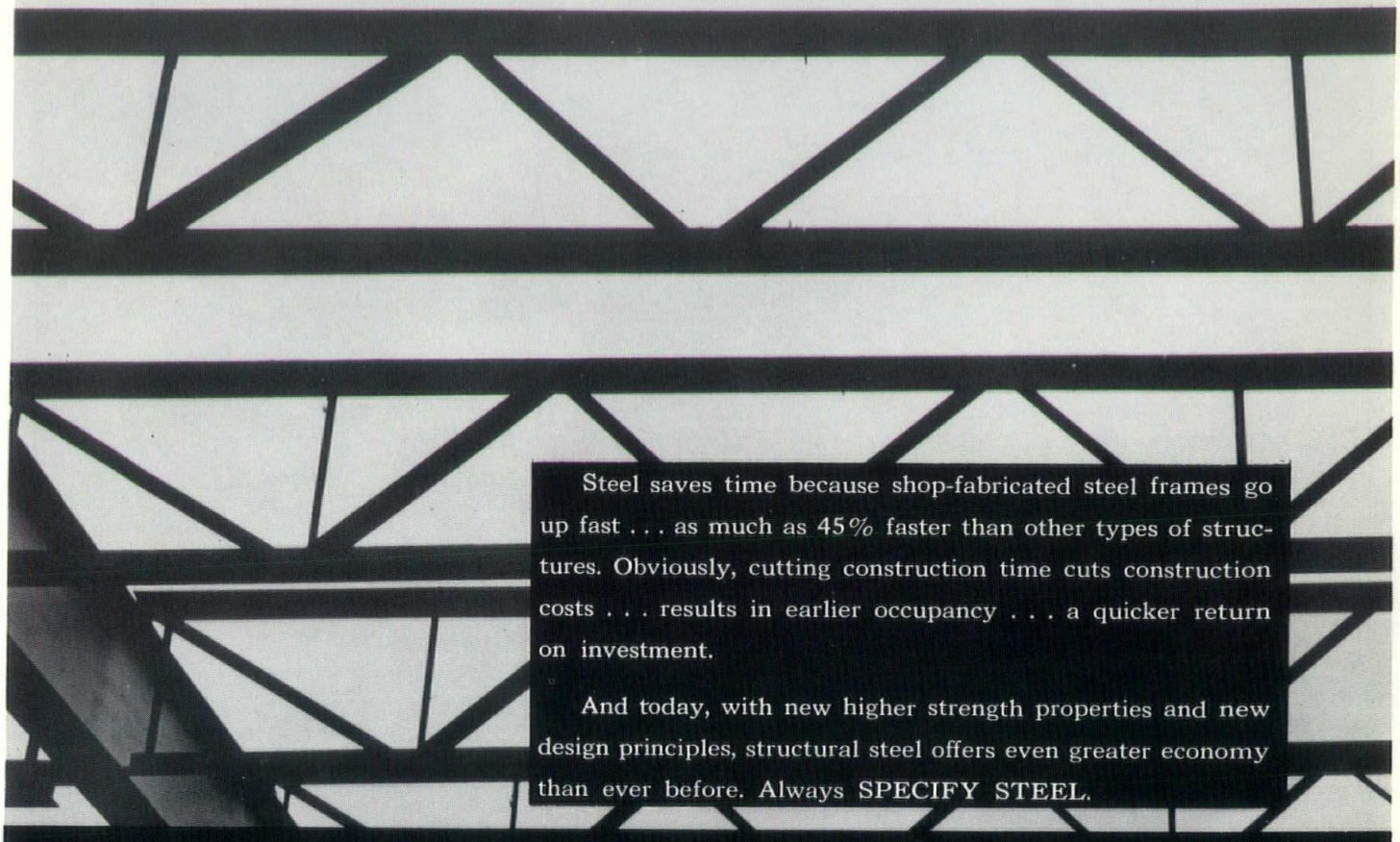

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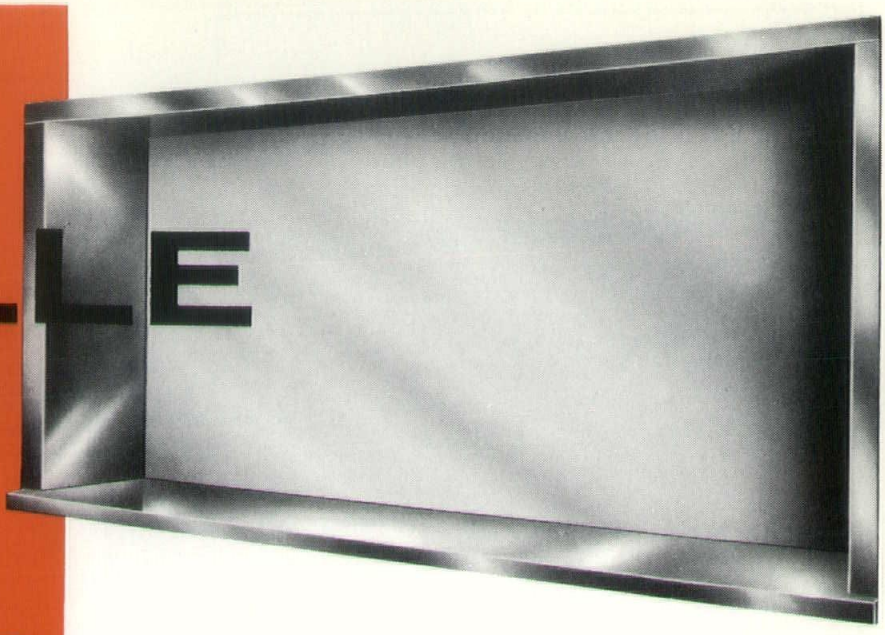

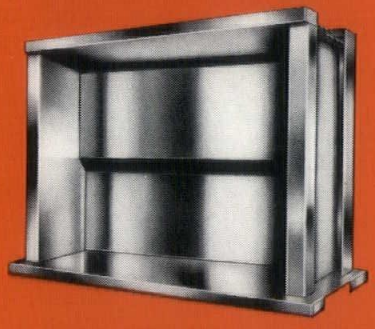

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